

FBIS

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NUCLEAR, SPACE WEAPONS DELEGATIONS HOLD MEETINGS

LD291134 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Geneva, May 29 TASS -- The group on medium-range nuclear weapons today met at the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space weapons here. The group on space weapons also met today.

GORBACHEV SENDS GREETINGS TO PHYSICIANS CONGRESS

LD291152 Moscow World Service in English 1000 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] A world congress of the movement International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War has opened in Cologne, Federal Germany. It's attended by over 3,000 delegates from more than 50 countries. The co-chairman of the movement, Soviet cardiologist Yevgeniy Chazov, conveyed greetings from the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, Mikhail Gorbachev, to the applause of the participants. The Soviet leader singled out the great international authority of the movement. The message says that by explaining the disastrous consequences of nuclear war to the public, doctors direct people at energetically counteracting those who don't want to realize the threat looming over every family in a nuclear age. The Soviet leader stressed that the noble efforts of medical workers in the struggle against the ghost of the last epidemic has won them respect everywhere. Mikhail Gorbachev wished the delegates success in their work for general benefit.

Lown, Rau Addresses

LD291200 Moscow TASS in English 1156 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Cologne May 29 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Gennadiy Kulbitskiy:

The participants in the movement International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War can take pride in their considerable accomplishments.

For millions of people on earth, they have dispelled the fog of ignorance and impelled them to ponder seriously over the heinous realities of nuclear war, Professor Bernard Lown has pointed out.

He addressed the 6th World Congress of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, which opened here today, on behalf of the Soviet and American co-presidents of the movement.

Dr. Lown said that broad sections of the world public were presented with a list of baneful effects of the use of nuclear weapons. More and more people were convinced that medicine could do nothing to help nuclear war victims or even alleviate their suffering.

Introducing a moratorium on all nuclear explosions was adopted by members of the international movement of physicians as the first medical prescription, he said. The moratorium could be verified even by national means up to the blast yield of less than one kiloton.

The movement was persistently striving for the implementation of this top-priority task, Dr Lown said. That was why, he noted, that the physicians welcomed the Soviet Union's suspension of nuclear tests from August 6 to December 31, 1985.

To achieve a real success, however, it was necessary that the United States reciprocate. The West's response to the Soviet initiative caused disappointment within the ranks of the movement.

Dr Lown highly assessed the Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on any nuclear blasts till the next "Hiroshima Day" -- August 6, 1986.

"I back the demand for an end to nuclear weapons testing," Johannes Rau, minister president of North Rhine-Westphalia State (Federal Republic of Germany) and leading SPD [Social Democratic Party] chancellor candidate, told the congress.

"The decision to end any nuclear explosions is simultaneously a test of the seriousness of one's intentions to put an end to the arms race. The termination of testing should be followed by other comprehensive disarmament steps.

I see no more obstacles to ending nuclear weapons tests after the Soviet Union unilaterally suspended nuclear explosions and expressed its readiness for international control."

The plenary session was addressed by New Zealand's Prime Minister David Lange who came out in favour of ending the nuclear arms race.

Concluding a comprehensive nuclear test ban treaty, leading to the limitation of the growth of nuclear weapons arsenals, he said, would become a considerable contribution to curbing the arms race.

Mankind possessed technologies, he pointed out, that allowed verification of the treaty. The only roadblock to concluding it was the absence of political will.

BORIN ON LORD CARRINGTON'S VIEW OF ARMS PROPOSALS

LD292124 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] The secretary general of NATO, Lord Carrington, has challenged the Soviet Union to back its ideas for disarmament with concrete proposals that can be negotiated. He claims that Moscow has made a series of statements to influence public opinion, but where are the real concrete Soviet proposals, he enquires? Our commentator Nikolay Borin is here in the studio. Nikolay, do you think Lord Carrington is familiar with the Soviet proposals on this score?

[Borin] I hope he has had time to read about them not only in the press. Concreteness is exactly what Moscow is pressing for now. In Geneva it has put forward a very concrete and radical proposal to scrap Soviet and American intermediate range missiles in Europe. Their only condition is that Britain and France shouldn't increase their nuclear forces, powerful as they are (?on the European scale). The plan could serve as a foundation for important agreements.

The Soviet leader, Mikhail Gorbachev, recently offered to meet President Ronald Reagan with the purpose of outlining a concrete agreement on a nuclear test ban. On the 22d of last month the Soviet Union proposed a no less clear draft agreement to ban war chemicals. All these initiatives are supposed to help overcome the existing differences on the issue -- I mean a notable expansion of verification measures, including on-site inspection of the facilities producing war chemicals.

And now as for conventional armaments: The Warsaw Treaty countries are just about to propose a detailed program of talks and the proposals concerning the entire territory of Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. I think Lord Carrington can complain of anything but a lack of concrete Soviet proposals that could become a subject of concrete talks any day.

[Question] Now, what's the reason then for Lord Carrington's harsh tone?

[Borin] You see, he was addressing an audience of NATO countries which are extremely alarmed by the intentions of the United States to undermine the SALT II treaty. If we use military terms, we can say that the secretary general conducted a softening-up operation for the Americans. This will be followed by an American diplomatic offensive against the entire set of Soviet-American understandings which now restrain ambitious American military programs. You see, the antiballistic missile treaty as well as SALT II is now threatened. At the same time most NATO countries feel that it is time to hold talks that could strengthen existing agreements on arms control. So Lord Carrington is apparently alarmed by the situation that has taken shape just before the beginning of the conference in Halifax and is ready to do everything in support of the American attempt.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. ADMINISTRATION'S VIEW OF SALT II

OW291301 Moscow Television Service in Russian 0200 GMT 29 May 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast; Viktor Konnov commentary]

[Text] Washington. The White House official spokesman has said that the U.S. attitude toward SALT II will be determined primarily by U.S. Armed Forces requirements and not by treaty articles. Our commentary:

Hello, comrades. The concrete reason for the given statement was the commissioning of the latest U.S. Ohio-class submarine, carrying 24 Trident missiles. With its launching, the total number of U.S. missile-launching pads will exceed the limit of 1,200 units established by SALT II.

It was clear from the very beginning that, in order not to exceed this number, the United States had to dismantle the launching units in two obsolete Poseidon submarines.

A decision on submarine dismantling was adopted after long hesitation and delay. It is tempting for the U.S. Administration to present the given step as an act of goodwill, proof of observance of SALT II. But that would have imposed certain obligations on the United States, and required further observance of the treaty provisions, and this apparently did not tally with the administration's plans. For a long time, there had been talk in Washington about getting out of SALT II and existing restrictions. For this reason, the White House official spokesman said that the decision on submarine dismantling has been made in the interest of economy, and in particular because the nuclear engines of these submarines have served their time, and it would be very uneconomical to modernize or replace them. The United States has, so to speak, told the world: We do what we wish and consider only our own strategic and economic arguments, and those concerning compliance with signed agreements is a secondary matter. Pacta sunt servanda -- treaties must be observed -- says an old Latin saying, otherwise what is the point of signing them.

SKEPTICISM ABOUT SDI GROWING AMONG AMERICANS

LD291904 Moscow TASS in English 1803 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

Scepticism about "star wars" programme described by the White House as the "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI), is growing among Americans, also in the U.S. Congress.

From the time SDI originated, the idea of the militarisation of outer space was not supported by most Americans, and now many of those who at first had fallen for the administration's propaganda come to doubt the expediency of the so-called "space shield" and express the justifiable concern that the "star wars" programme might be a spur to an uncontrolled nuclear and space arms race.

One of the reasons behind such attitudes on Capitol Hill is the growing opposition to the "star wars" programme by American scientists and technicians who are convinced that this programme has an extremely destabilising and provocative nature, said representative of the Federation of Scientists Kathleen Hancock.

56 American laureates of the Nobel Prize, 700 members of the U.S. Academy of Sciences declared against SDI. 46 senators, the other day, voiced their negative attitude to the implementation of the "star wars" plans.

People declare against SDI for various reasons, but the main one is the conviction that the implementation of SDI will undoubtedly lessen international security. For the very idea of "star wars" rests on the belief that a nuclear catastrophe is possible, that one side can deal a strike by nuclear weapons at nuclear weapon systems of the other side. In this case, in expert opinion, the globe will be swathed in lethal radiation within hours.

Certain persons in the West, speculating on the bitter experience of Chernobyl, whip up a "wave of indignation" against nuclear power stations, call in question the expediency of atomic power engineering altogether. Meanwhile they regard it quite possible to tolerate and even justify the build up of the nuclear potential of the United States and its allies in NATO.

One would look in vain for logic in such an approach to the problem of ensuring man's security. The Soviet Union holds a clear cut stand in this matter. In contrast to SDI, it advances a comprehensive programme of security of all sides, all peoples: It suggests that the globe be rid of all types of nuclear and chemical weapons by the beginning of the next century. But disregarding Soviet proposals, they in Washington continue nuclear testing in Nevada, speed up the implementation of "star wars" programme. They, apparently, still fail to realise that life brought mankind to a threshold where, just as a combat engineer defusing mines, it can make a mistake only once and that mistake will be fatal.

REPORTAGE ON W. EUROPEAN OPINIONS ON SDI

French Leaders Split

LD281759 Moscow TASS in English 1629 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Paris May 28 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yuriy Lopatin reports:

What is official France's attitude to American plans of militarisation of outer space?

A few months ago the answer could be only one -- negative. Both the president of the country and the then government repeatedly declared against the notorious "Strategic Defence Initiative" and rightfully stressed that it inevitably leads to a new twist in the arms spiral, to spreading the arms race to outer space and precarious disruption of the existing military equilibrium.

Such an unequivocal answer cannot be given today. Statements which were made in the past few days by top leaders of the country testify to differences that appeared between the new right-wing majority government and the socialist president, and to the shaping of dangerous changes in that question.

Speaking to journalists at the French Diplomatic Press Association, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac openly backed American "star wars" plans, declaring that the government treats these plans "very positively" and will not tolerate France's staying away from SDI explorations. Foreign Minister Jean Bernard Raimond spoke in the same vein in the course of the debate in the Senate.

These pronouncements which testify to the obvious heightening of right-wing and pro-American tendencies in the new cabinet's foreign policy were not left unanswered. President Francois Mitterrand, speaking to cadets of the Academy of Land Forces in Coetquidan (Morbihan department) has said that, as before, he is against France's being drawn into SDI. French defences have long been based on nuclear deterrent strategy which ought to be independent. Nobody has the right to decide France's future for it, he said.

Our country shall not allow to be drawn into a conflict contrary to its wish. It is true to its allied obligations but it does not intend to draw itself to a greater extent, as it befits an independent country, into mechanisms "within the framework of which it will not be able to freely and fully participate in taking decisions." In this case the president did not mention the star wars programme, but, as is noted by political observers, the meaning of his words is absolutely clear.

The French public express concern over the intention of the right-wing government to tie the country to American star war plans. The peace champions are mobilizing their forces all over the country. On the initiative of the influential anti-war organisation, "the call of 100," they decided to hold a national demonstration in the capital on June 15, this year. It will be keynoted by the slogans of struggle against the arms race, primarily nuclear, against militarisation of outer space.

Raimond Interested

LD280951 Moscow TASS in English 0847 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Paris May 28 TASS -- Jean Bernard Raimond, French minister of foreign affairs, speaking in the Senate during a debate on foreign policy matters, has stated that France cannot stand aloof from the technological development which Reagan's 'Strategic Defence Initiative' (SDI) is supposed to bring about. Thus, he again confirmed the stand of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac who had stated recently the 'positive attitude' of the government of rightist majority to the U.S. "star wars" programme. The French foreign minister insisted on its being important for Paris to continue consultations with the United States and West European partners about SDI. It is noted here that President Francois Mitterrand of France comes out against the country's participation in the U.S. space militarization programme.

Mitterrand Opposed

LD272230 Moscow TASS in English 2040 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Paris May 28 TASS -- President Francois Mitterrand of France has declared once again against France's participation in the U.S. "Strategic Defence Initiative." Our country does not wish to be drawn into a conflict contrary to our will, he said in his speech to students of the Land Forces School in Coetquidan, Morbihan Department.

Mitterrand reiterated France's commitment to its obligations and alliances and noted that its participation in engagement depended exclusively on the country itself. At the same time, he declared for preserving the present nuclear deterrence strategy which, he said, ensures France's independence.

In his recent speech the Prime Minister of France Jacques Chirac is known to have supported the outer space militarization plans of the U.S. Administration.

Spain's Serra Voices 'Doubts'

LD282256 Moscow TASS in English 1736 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Madrid May 28 TASS -- Spanish Defence Minister Narciso Serra has voiced serious doubts as to "expediency" of the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative. Judging by the experience of other countries, participating in the SDI, he said, speaking at sessions of the fund for exploration of questions of peace and international relations, the Star Wars programme can hardly be "a positive element" in conducting a trans-Atlantic dialogue. The minister expressed anxiety that realisation of the programme might entail escalation of the arms race.

The Government of Spain has not yet officially determined its stand on Spain's possible participation in SDI projects. The inter-ministerial commission has elaborated a special report on the issue, which is now being studied.

INITIATIVES FOR EUROPE'S NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT VIEWED

PM281547 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[V. Dodonov article: "Europe Without the Nuclear Threat: Who Is Against?"]

[Text] The elimination of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe could significantly improve the situation on the European Continent and initiate progress along the path of ridding the planet of nuclear weapons. In principle, everything necessary for solving this problem exists. Above all, there is the specific program for the total elimination of nuclear weapons throughout the world by the year 2000 advanced in the Soviet statement of 15 January 1986. As is known, this program envisages that a decision on the total elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles -- both ballistic and cruise missiles -- is reached and implemented at the very first stage. Here the United States must pledge not to supply strategic missiles and medium-range missiles to other countries, and Britain and France must pledge not to increase their corresponding nuclear missile potential.

Peace-loving forces on all continents have highly evaluated the Soviet Union's proposals for eliminating medium-range missiles in Europe. This is no coincidence. Implementing the Soviet proposals would not harm anyone's interests and at the same time would substantially enhance international security.

However, the United States and its closest allies have not yet shown any readiness to embark on the path of constructive decisions. As though on orders from across the ocean, West European politicians and statesmen have begun making statements voicing all kinds of "anxieties" over the elimination of medium-range missiles on the European Continent. They present American arguments as the fruit of joing "close consultations" within the NATO framework.

The chief cause of these "anxieties" is the fact that the United States is certainly not seeking a radical decision on medium-range missiles in Europe. And various attempts are being made to erect obstacles in its path. In particular, Washington would like to revive the "zero option" which contains a demand for the unilateral destruction of all Soviet medium-range missiles, and not only in Europe but also in the east.

The Soviet side has repeatedly demonstrated in a well-reasoned manner that the number of SS-20 missiles in the east of the USSR is conditioned by the military-strategic situation in Asia and the Pacific and, above all, by the fact these missiles counter the corresponding American medium-range nuclear arms capable of reaching the USSR's territory. As those U.S. nuclear means are reduced, the number of SS-20 missiles there will be reduced accordingly. In addition, the Soviet nuclear disarmament program provides for the elimination of medium-range nuclear means in that region too as the corresponding stage.

The claims that the Soviet Union, having eliminated its SS-20 missiles in Europe, could transfer them from the East to the West are farfetched. This clearly smacks of profanation. The United States could act in similar fashion: The standard of modern technology makes it possible also to solve problems other than these [reshat i ne takiye problemy]. As for the Soviet SS-20 missiles in the east, they have the clearly defined tasks of ensuring the USSR's security precisely in that region.

The Western thesis that the USSR is supposedly seeking to prevent the "modernization" of the British and French nuclear forces does not stand up to criticisms at all. It is no secret that the nuclear potential of those states is growing rapidly and its share in the overall nuclear balance and, still more, in the European nuclear balance is increasing. Therefore, when we speak of eliminating Soviet and American medium-range missiles, it can be considered fair that Britain and France will not carry out a quantitative buildup of their own corresponding nuclear arms.

M.S. Gorbachev advanced a new proposal during his meeting with British parliamentarians: If Britain officially adopts a decision to eliminate its nuclear weapons, then the Soviet Union would be prepared to make an equivalent reduction in its nuclear potential. And if, at the same time, it removed foreign nuclear weapons from its territory, then the Soviet Union would also guarantee that its nuclear weapons will not be targeted on British territory and will never be used against Britain.

Talk of the permissibility of "modernizing" the British and French nuclear forces, and virtually, of legitimizing a further increase in the number of NATO missiles and nuclear warheads targeted on the USSR is frankly aimed at achieving military superiority over the USSR and the Warsaw Pact countries.

There is a particularly great deal of talk in European capitals that, without American missiles, Western Europe will supposedly find itself less secure in the face of the Warsaw Pact countries' armed forces and conventional arms. This is pure bluff. Long ago it was recognized that approximate parity exists between the two military groupings in conventional arms also. Moreover, the Soviet proposals consider eliminating not only nuclear but also other kinds of weapons, including conventional weapons.

This is the aim of the important Soviet initiative concerning conventional arms and armed forces throughout the territory of Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals -- which M.S. Gorbachev expounded at the 11th SED Congress. The USSR proposes reaching an agreement on a considerable reduction in all components of European states' ground forces and tactical aircraft, as well as the corresponding U.S. and Canadian forces stationed in Europe.

Here the formations and units to be reduced would be disbanded and their arms would be destroyed or stored on national territories. Operational-tactical nuclear arms would also be reduced simultaneously with conventional arms.

The Soviet Union has already done a great deal to achieve progress at the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms. The Soviet side recently placed on the negotiating table a draft agreement on medium-range missiles. The Soviet draft represents a good starting point for totally ridding Europe of nuclear weapons and gives a strong boost to galvanizing the talks as a whole.

Even Western mass media have been forced to admit that the Washington administration does not show the least desire to take the Soviet side's legitimate interests into account and does not wish to reach an honest, mutually acceptable agreement. The American proposals on medium-range missiles are aimed, above all, at harming the Soviet Union's security and achieving U.S. military superiority. What really lies behind the unconstructive stand taken by Washington and its West European allies is the desire to keep, at any price, a group of nuclear first-strike means in the immediate proximity of the Soviet Union's borders.

REPORTAGE ON SCIENTISTS ANTINUCLEAR CONFERENCE

Fedoseyev Preview

PM281400 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent L. Chernenko article: "Curbing the Forces of War"]

[Text] Moscow -- Scientists are particularly aware of the scale of the danger concealed in nuclear arsenals and acutely realize the irreversible destruction that would be caused by a nuclear conflict. That is why they devote the full force of scientific evidence, the cogency and accuracy of their arguments, the activeness of their life stance, and their passion as researchers to the defense of peace. This movement is becoming increasingly prestigious and effective. The second All-union Conference of Scientists on the Problems of Peace and the Prevention of Nuclear War, which opens in Moscow 27 May, is an important stage in the peace movement.

At the conference it is planned to discuss the fundamental questions of preventing a nuclear war, ensuring lasting peace, and developing international cooperation, Academician P.N. Fedoseyev, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, told this TASS correspondent. Delegations of scientists from the union republics and scientific centers of the RSFSR and more than 100 foreign guests will take part.

The current year -- the International Year of Peace -- has been marked by the Soviet Union's major peace-loving initiatives and actions. The comprehensive international security program put forward and substantiated in the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the 15 January statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and in his speeches on Soviet television envisages the complete elimination of nuclear weapons and other means of mass destruction before the year 2000.

The conference, which will be held within the framework of the International Year of Peace, will examine in detail all aspects of this program and define scientists' role in propagandizing and implementing it. The impermissibility of the militarization of space, peaceful international cooperation in this sphere, the possible consequences of a nuclear war, topical aspects of disarmament, and the global problems of civilization represent the range of questions the participants will discuss.

Naturally, the conference will devote great attention to international scientific cooperation and the peaceful application of the achievements of the scientific and technical revolution, particularly the utilization of nuclear power. Soviet scientists and their foreign colleagues were profoundly interested in the proposals expressed in M.S. Gorbachev's speech on Soviet television for closer cooperation among all states engaged in nuclear power generation. The Chernobyl disaster, like nuclear power station accidents in other countries, requires joint efforts particularly. Unfortunately, ruling circles in Western countries are obstructing the development of contacts between scientists in different states. But scientists worldwide are vitally interested in gearing scientific achievements to the good of their people and the good of mankind. We hope, P.N. Fedoseyev noted, that exchanges of opinions with our foreign colleagues will be useful and fruitful.

Under the conditions of the scientific and technical revolution, when science is becoming an increasingly direct productive force, the role of scientists is naturally growing and their influence on the course of public affairs increasing. It is researchers' specialist knowledge in various spheres of science and technology that increases their role not only in consultations but in resolving important problems. The potential of scientists influence in resolving the problems of war and peace depends, of course, on the policy of the ruling parties and the class nature of the states.

Whereas in the socialist countries scientists' ideas and aspirations coincide with party and state policy, in the Western countries scientists' peace-loving intentions and actions run counter to the ruling elites' policies, which are built on the concept of force and military domination. That is why in capitalist states scientists have to work under difficult conditions in order to defend peace. Yet nonetheless, scientists' opinions are getting through to people's hearts and minds. The weight of those opinions is growing. Soviet scientists highly value their foreign colleagues' noble role and support all these peace-loving initiatives. We can see that the movement of the scientific community against war is becoming increasingly mass-based in nature in the West.

At a time when scientific thought is opening up unusually powerful and at the same time threatening sources and types of energy scientists' responsibility for the results of the application of their discoveries, which should be used solely for people's benefit, is also growing. Scientists must also be clearly aware of how great their responsibility is in the event of science being abused for military purposes whose implementation would lead to innumerable disasters for all mankind and could threaten life on earth itself. The main concern of scientists and of all socialist society is the people's good and the development and galvanization of the human factor. Many different scientific institutions are studying these questions. A Scientific Council for Human Problems has been set up at the USSR Academy of Sciences to coordinate this research.

The weight of Soviet scientists' opinions and proposals on questions of the defense of peace and the peaceful utilization of scientific achievements rests on the high prestige of domestic science, which is the most advanced in the world in many highly important avenues. The first nuclear power station and the first steps in peaceful space exploration all show the peaceful aspirations of Soviet science. And the list of such achievements is growing.

Fedoseyev Addresses Group

LD270640 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- Scientists regard it as their duty to facilitate the realization of the loftiest dream of the peoples -- to preclude war forever from the life of society and assert a lasting and firm peace, Petr Fedoseyev, vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, has declared.

He addressed the second conference of Soviet scientists on problems of peace and prevention of nuclear war, which opened in Moscow today.

159 scientists from 47 countries have arrived to attend the forum.

Noting that the conference was devoted to the U.N.-designated International Year of Peace, Academician Fedoseyev stressed that the threat looming large over mankind through the fault of the militaristic circles had never been so ominous as today.

But never before has there been so real opportunities to preserve and consolidate peace. 1986 was marked by the USSR's drastic initiatives and actions in shaping a new international climate and handling the global task of eliminating weapons of mass annihilation.

The USSR favoured the establishment of a comprehensive system of international security and development of international cooperation in peaceful uses of achievements of scientific and technical revolution, especially in the safe utilization of atomic energy, Fedoseyev pointed out.

Academy President on Issues

LD270644 Moscow TASS in English 0634 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- "A nuclear war is a threat to world civilization. Only real disarmament and universal security can be the reliable foundation of preserving peace," Anatoliy Aleksandrov, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, has declared.

He today addressed the second all-union conference of scientists on problems of peace and prevention of nuclear war.

The recent misfortune in Chernobyl, the academician stressed, and the previous accidents at atomic power plants in several countries graphically showed the inter-relationship and inter-dependence of today's world and the universal objective interest in ensuring effective control over the formidable force of the atom.

"This is an absolute imperative of preventing nuclear war with all its disastrous consequences."

Academician Aleksandrov emphasised that technical systems, which were getting ever more sophisticated, could not ensure military superiority and victory in nuclear war. But they were shaking strategic stability and increasing the risk of error, malfunction and miscalculation threatening to grow into uncontrollable and irreversible consequences.

"Mankind cannot remain a hostage of accident. The threat looming over the world should be averted, radically averted. Achieving this objective is impossible by spiralling the arms race and transferring it into outer space," Aleksandrov pointed out.

FRG'S SPD REBUFFS PERLE ON ARMS POLICY

LD281539 Moscow TASS in English 1525 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- TASS commentator Petr Parkhitko writes:

Richard Perle, U.S. assistant secretary of defense, has delivered a stinging attack on the biggest opposition party of West Germany, the Social Democratic Party [SPD] of Germany, trying to impose upon it the U.S. idea of 'reshaping the world'. The official representative of Washington was displeased with the negative attitude of Social Democrats to the "star wars" program and with their support for the idea of creating in Europe zones free from chemical weapons and for the need of preserving the existing parity in the military sphere between NATO and the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

Speaking Tuesday in Bonn at a session of the Friedrich Ebert Fund which is close to the Social Democratic Party of Germany, R. Perle began to lecture well-known FRG politicians on how they should understand the 'Atlantic solidarity'. He said unceremoniously that the policy pursued by the Social Democratic leadership could only make Moscow happy and add a feeling of uncertainty to the West.

One is sure to notice that Washington has been showing special interest of late in the Social Democratic Party of Germany and its initiatives. The overseas leaders cannot conceal the fact that the stand of that party with regard to problems of international politics does not suit the U.S.

It is not accidental that it is R. Perle who spoke in Bonn. He is one of the key figures in the Pentagon and an advocate of the most adventurist militarist plans of the White House. R. Perle tried to exert pressure on the leaders of the party in order to facilitate the implementation of the U.S. program of action on the chemical 'additional armament' and a further heightening of tension in the world in general and in Europe in particular.

However, Washington's emissary was decisively repulsed. Social Democratic politicians, including Karsten Voigt, Andreas von Bulow and others, denounced the U.S. policy from the position of strength and emphasized that it was aimed not at the consolidation of universal peace; but at a confrontation with the Soviet Union. According to the leadership of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, this policy can only lead to the isolation of the U.S. in the international arena.

The attempt of R. Perle to bring pressure to bear on Social Democrats is evidence of Washington's adventurist approach to the solution of the problems of war and peace. However, West Europeans come to realize ever more clearly that these problems should be solved urgently and by joint efforts, on the basis of the understanding of the danger that is hanging over all the countries in equal measure.

CEMA TRADE COMMISSION REPORTS INCREASED TURNOVER

LD292330 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 29 May 86

[Report by correspondent Aleksandr Levchenko]

[Text] The 73d sitting of the CEMA standing commission on foreign trade ended today in Moscow. The sitting, which the CEMA member-countries ministers and deputy ministers for foreign trade participated, was held over 2 days. They noted with satisfaction the strengthening trade links and the regular growth of mutual trade. In 1985 goods turnover was up almost 64 percent on the figure for 1980. The share taken by mutual trade between the socialist community countries also registered a notable increase -- from almost 54 percent to 62 percent.

The commission decided on new long-term tasks as well. Thus, in the 1986-1990 period, there will be more deliveries of products of what the specialists call a high technical level and quality. Particular stress was laid on the need to vigorously develop direct scientific and production links and create joint enterprises and production associations, and on the significance of cooperation in the development of the Yamburg gas deposit and in the construction of the Krivoy Rog mining and dressing combine. Here is what I was told by Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister Peter Veress:

[Begin Veress recording in Hungarian with superimposed Russian translation] I would describe the prospects for Soviet-Hungarian trade links as exceedingly favorable. Drawing up new forms of collaboration and cooperation is at the top of the agenda. For example, there is a great future ahead for the creation of mixed enterprises and trading organizations. They will be able to engage in a wide spectrum of tasks ranging from researching new processes to creating high-productivity new generation technology. In Hungary we studied the 27th CPSU Congress materials very closely. They once again draw attention to the development and strengthening of the USSR's comprehensive links with the fraternal socialist countries. A great deal has been done in this area but far from all of the opportunities provided by socialism have been exploited. For example, I would like to single out electronics, robot technology, the application of progressive agricultural methods, and chemicals -- areas which to a large extent today determine scientific and technical progress and consequently to whose development, we should devote increased attention. [end recording]

PAPER REPORTS ON CEMA CHEMICAL INDUSTRY DECISIONS

PM231344 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 17 May 6 p 3

[TASS report: "CEMA Commission Session"]

[Text] Berlin, 16 May -- A routine session of the CEMA standing commission for cooperation in the chemical industry has been held in Leipzig. It was attended by delegations of CEMA member-countries and Yugoslavia.

Attention focused on progress in organizing cooperation in the implementation of the priority objectives under the Comprehensive Program for CEMA Countries Scientific and Technical Progress Through the Year 2000 within the commission's sphere of competence.

The results of work in organizing economic, scientific, and technical cooperation aimed at strengthening the CEMA countries' technical and economic potential in the sphere of the chemical, pulp and paper, and microbiological industry were examined.

It was acknowledged that it would be expedient to elaborate measures to provide for the further development of specialization and production sharing through the year 2000 in the sphere of the production of chemicals in short supply.

The session made a decision to organize multilateral cooperation among CEMA member countries in the elaboration and introduction of new, progressive production techniques for obtaining various chemicals on the basis of plasma methods.

AZERBAIJAN HOSTS CEMA MEETING ON CONSUMER GOODS

GF281230 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri 0105 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] The 14th meeting of the CEMA council related to the production of chemical consumer goods, which has begun in Azerbaijan SSR's Sumgait City, will discuss problems concerning the manufacture of new chemical consumer goods, the consolidation of existing technological procedures, and the drawing up of new ones. The meeting will also discuss the results of efforts to realize the scientific and technical research program in the field during 1985 and the entire 11th 5-Year Plan, hear reports on the effort, and draw up new principles to be applied in assessing the quality of chemical consumer goods during the 12th 5-Year Plan.

The meeting, which is to continue until the end of the month, will establish the work plan concerning cooperation from 1986 to 1987 and approve measures to upgrade the skills of experts from 1986 to 1990.

PROTOCOL SIGNED AT SOFIA CEMA SESSION

LD231926 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 23 May 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A conference meeting of CEMA member-states domestic trade ministers has ended its work with the signing of a protocol in Sofia. The conference participants discussed the results and effectiveness of measures taken to develop the exchange of consumer goods along domestic trade lines and agreed on principal directions for the further improvement of the mechanism and organization of goods exchange.

SHULTZ SPEECH TO UN AFRICA SESSION CRITICIZED

LD291754 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 29 May 86

[Station commentary read by Igor Charikov]

[Text] The U.S. State Department has published the text of the speech to be delivered to the special session of the United Nations General Assembly on the economic situation in Africa on Thursday by Secretary of State Shultz. AP cites some statements by the secretary of state, the gist of which is that African countries themselves are responsible for their disastrous economic situation.

Here is a Mayak commentary read by Igor Charikov:

We call it shifting the blame from the guilty to the innocent. I will read from Shultz' speech: Many African countries are to a significant degree to blame for the fact that their policies have led to the economic crisis. And elsewhere: The erroneous policies of African states may damage their economy just as natural disasters do. And it goes on in the same spirit, that allegedly saving drowning people lies in the hands of the drowning people themselves.

True, Shultz admits that the United States and also other developed capitalist countries bear partial responsibility for the economic problems of African countries simply because they erroneously give priority to programs which lead to dependence rather than to self-sufficiency. In Shultz' opinion the governments of African states should adapt their domestic and, of course, foreign policy to Washington's wishes.

Now, let us look at the facts. The transnational corporations -- the U.S. ones alone -- receive some \$9 billion profit per year from developing countries from invested capital which amounts to exactly half of that. How do you think such a substantial profit emerges? Exclusively by exploiting cheap manpower and by monopoly control of raw material prices. From the platform of the special session of the UN General Assembly sharp words of condemnation have been heard about the plundering policy of foreign and transnational corporations, primarily U.S. ones, regarding African countries. The truly disastrous situation in which the majority of them find themselves is certainly not explained by the erroneous policy of African governments, as the U.S. secretary of state tries to make out. The whole burden of responsibility for the troubles and deprivations of the peoples of African countries is borne by the imperialist circles of the United States and its allies.

UN EXTENDS MANDATE FOR GOLAN HEIGHTS FORCE

LD291804 Moscow TASS in English 1733 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] New York May 29 TASS -- Acting on recommendations by the U.N. secretary-general, the Security Council today extended the mandate of the U.N. Disengagement Force on the Golan Heights for another six months, until November 30.

In a report to the Security Council Javier Perez de Cuellar pointed out that the situation in the Middle East remained potentially dangerous as long as it had not been possible to achieve a comprehensive settlement of all aspects of the Middle East problem.

So he urged all sides concerned to apply persistent efforts to solve the problem in all its aspects with a view to achieving a just and lasting peaceful settlement in the region.

FRANCE DECLINES TO HOST UN DISARMAMENT MEETING

LD292153 Moscow TASS in English 1718 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] New York, May 29 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Baybakov reports:

The permanent mission of France at the United Nations organization has informed the U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar of the refusal of the French Government to host in Paris this year an international conference on the interconnection of disarmament and development.

On the decision of the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly, the conference in which all the major military powers were to take part was to be held in the French capital from July 15 to August 2. France explained its refusal by the fact that "the stands of the participating countries continue to be apart."

As is known, the main reason for it is the stand of the United States which has been boycotting from the very beginning preparations for the important forum in Paris, making it clear that the U.S.A. opposes any actions of the international community that run counter to U.S. aggressive militaristic preparations and plans of stepping up the nuclear arms race.

The French Government suggests that the international conference on the interconnection of disarmament and development be postponed till 1987. However, the work of the preparatory commission of the conference showed that most U.N. member countries insisted on the holding of the conference at a fixed time.

NATO COUNCIL HOLDS SESSION IN HALIFAX, CANADA

U.S. Seeks 'Unconditional Support'

LD292135 Moscow World Service in English 1710 GMT 29 May 86

[Viktor Ivanov commentary on the NATO Council's regular session, being held in Halifax, Canada]

[Text] There is the usual set of military issues and also the issue of what is termed international terrorism on the session's agenda. The general atmosphere at the session differs little from that of the previous meetings. As before, it is marked by Washington's desire to get its West European partners to join its plans. The American Administration seeks in particular to enlist their unconditional support for its military programs and it expects them to increase their own share in military preparations. In this context the Halifax meeting is nothing but a continuation of a series of NATO meetings held at various levels in the past few days.

The discussion last week of the production by the United States of most modern chemical weapons known as binary weapons was the touchstone that was expected to expose the measure of the allies' loyalty to what is known as the Atlantic solidarity partnership. Though the United States succeeded in winning the formal approval of its plans, it was evident that the allies were questioning more and more the sensibility of the decisions imposed on them by their senior partner. Six countries made their reservations in one form or another or voiced openly their disapproval of binary weapons.

The issue of chemical weapons is revealing because it illustrates the American Administration's general negative stand on the problem of arms limitation and control. Washington blocks the progress of talks concerning the prohibition of space weapons and production of medium-range nuclear and strategic systems. Moreover, it is preparing the ground for scrapping such existing agreements as SALT II and the ABM treaties.

The United States as it seems is not only stepping up its huge military program but is also seeking the opportunity to act freely as far as the unimpeded use of the arsenals built up by it is concerned. The bombardment by American planes of civilian installations in Libya under the pretext of combating international terrorism shows where this policy may lead to. As before, Washington is trying to justify this policy by the existence of a mythical Soviet threat, but it fails to explain why no response has been made so far to the comprehensive Soviet program aimed at eliminating nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction before this century is out. No word has been spoken about the total lack of peace initiatives on the part of the United States and the existence of numerous militaristic programs.

The criticism of this disparity in the policy of the two countries develops into active public opposition in the NATO countries. The public is getting increasingly apprehensive of the aggravation of the military threat. Sentiments of this kind not only take the form of massive manifestations but of the call on political leaders to take practical steps to remove the danger. Not to take these calls into account means to risk one's political career, especially in the countries where regular elections are in the offing.

So, one more participant is invisibly present at the Halifax meeting. This is the public opinion of the West European countries, the United States and Canada. It presents the partners in NATO with an alternative -- either to continue following in the wake of the confrontation policy pursued by Washington or to adopt a more realistic course.

'Deep Disagreements' Emerge

LD300711 Moscow TASS in English 0701 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, May 30 TASS -- TASS Special Correspondent Artyom Melikyan reports:

Deep disagreements have emerged at a special session of the NATO Council at a foreign minister level. It has been learnt here that counterpiece to the debates, held behind closed doors, turned out to be not only issues of the entire complex of East-West relations but also the differences which have become clearly pronounced in NATO lately.

They are related, above all, to the U.S. programme for the production of binary chemical munitions, a new generation of chemical weapons, and the so-called fight against terrorism. The positions of the United States and the rest of the NATO member countries were far apart on a number of problems pertaining, primarily, to strategic arms control.

It is indicated here that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz found himself in isolation when he encountered disagreement on the part of the United States' partners with the White House's decision to torpedo such an important for containing the nuclear arms race mechanism as the SALT-2 treaty. [sentence as received]

It is observed in informed circles in this connection that the situation where the U.S. side found itself in isolation is explained by the apprehension of U.S. partners that this step by Washington will create a highly alarming situation in the world, as Dutch Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek put it.

It has been learnt that Canada, the Federal Republic of Germany, Denmark and other NATO countries also stated that they held a special position. It is noteworthy that disagreements on this issue appear to be so serious that they slipped beyond the bounds of closed meetings. For instance, Canadian Foreign Minister Charles Joseph Clark described Washington's plan with respect to the SALT-2 treaty as a development which provoked heightened concern.

It follows from the briefings held upon the completion of the May 29 closed meetings that the attempts to muster its partners' unreserved support for the programme to produce binary weapons and Washington's methods to "combat international terrorism" were not crowned with success.

In view of the NATO council session, a mass rally and a torch-carrying march were staged in Halifax to protest the "star wars" programme.

GREECE PROTESTS NATO EXERCISE AIRSPACE VIOLATIONS

LD300620 Moscow TASS in English 0610 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- Greece lodged an official protest with the United States over the fact that during the NATO military exercises in the eastern Mediterranean -- the exercises in which the U.S. 6th Fleet took part -- American warplanes violated the country's air space on 46 occasions, the newspaper PRAVDA wrote today.

"The unceremonious conduct of the U.S. military which can affect the interests of any sovereign nation, as the example of Greece demonstrates," the paper went on, "once again calls public attention to the dangerous provocative actions of the 'floating gendarme' of the Pentagon -- the U.S. 6th Fleet. People remember well the recent aggression against Libya which was not a debut for the 6th Fleet, too."

The paper noted that "the Pentagon, relying on the U.S. 6th Fleet and a ramified network of military bases in the coastal countries, had a hand in every conflict that occurred in the Mediterranean in the past few decades."

"It is becoming increasingly clear even to the Mediterranean partners of the United States that the current 'play with fire' is indirectly aimed against as well," PRAVDA said.

The paper reminded the readers of U.S. efforts to lessen the interest in Western Europe to the Soviet peace initiatives, specifically, the Soviet proposal on the simultaneous withdrawal of the U.S. and Soviet fleets from the Mediterranean.

"This interest is quite natural," PRAVDA emphasized, "For the transformation of the Mediterranean region into a zone of peace, security and cooperation is in consonance with the demands of broad sections of the public in many countries of the region. Let us also note that the presence of Soviet naval ships in the Mediterranean is necessitated only by the fact the U.S. 6th Fleet is deployed near the frontiers of the U.S.S.R."

"It is quite clear that what is required now for the region to cease to be a 'powder keg' threatening three continents at a time is not the intensification of U.S. militaristic efforts in the Mediterranean, but the removal of the U.S. armada from there," PRAVDA said.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS PURPOSES OF 'RIMPAC-86' EXERCISES

LD241639 Moscow World Service in English 1431 GMT 24 May 86

[Text] Big naval exercises, Rimpac-86, are underway near Hawaii with the participation of Japanese and British fleets under American command. Here is what Radio Moscow News Analyst Yevgeniy Nikolayev writes.

The Pentagon has been conducting exercises in the "Rimpac" series for 15 years already. At one time the warships of the United States and also those of Australia, New Zealand, and Canada took part in them; in recent years more and more countries are being drawn in, and starting with 1980 Japan has been participating in those regular military demonstrations in the Pacific held at the initiative of Washington. Naturally the scale of the naval exercises increased greatly. Taking part in the previous ones were 80 warships, 250 aircraft, and 50,000 seamen and air pilots. The present concentration of military strength, however, tops even those figures. Japan has sent a fleet of missile-carrying destroyers with helicopters on board, and also long-range naval patrol planes equipped with missiles. For the first time a big British fleet is taking part in the "Rimpac" exercises. The Japanese newspaper ASAHI stressed that this means the exercises are no longer restricted to the Pacific, they have acquired a global scale.

And another circumstance is also very indicative. Missiles are launched and guns fired in the Pacific very soon after the meeting of leaders of the seven biggest capitalist countries in Tokyo. An unprecedented statement on international terrorism was made there, under Washington's pressure the participants in the meeting actually supported the course of the White House, aimed at organizing armed raids on sovereign developing countries which refuse to obey American orders. In Washington they now talk about giving President Reagan a free hand to carry out new strikes at the Afro-Asian countries similar to the one on Libya. However, says the newspaper UTUSAN MELAYU, this is nothing else than acts of terror which Reagan likes so much to criticize.

Washington no doubt regards the participation of its partners in the "Rimpac" naval exercises as another demonstration of the solidarity of NATO and Japan with the aggressive policy of the White House, and that solidarity is not in words but in practical actions. It's not accidental that the naval exercises are taking place near Hawaii. It is there that big naval, ground, and air units of the American Rapid Deployment Force are stationed and they are meant for invading those Asian countries whose policy is not to Washington's liking.

The "Rimpac" exercises include a rehearsal of offensive and aggressive operations in the area from the Bering Sea to the Persian Gulf, including Southeast Asia. They also include blockading the ports and communications of the Asian countries, air raids on them from the sea, and supporting the landing of big invasion contingents.

In rehearsing the aggression in Asia the Pentagon assigns a special role to the Japanese forces.

The American military have long been pointing out that the rapid deployment force should be ready to carry out important assignments, it should be ready, together with the 7th Fleet, to conduct raids on oil bearing regions in the Persian Gulf, to establish operational control over the strategic routes around Africa and the straits and the raw material zones in Southeast Asia. To do all that the Pentagon needs additional forces and it believes that a big contribution in that respect could be made by Japan. The militaristic circles in that country and its monopolies are clearly inclined to join the aggressive preparations of the United States at all levels, from militarizing space to deploying police units near the independent countries of Asia.

At the recent talks in Hawaii the Pentagon representatives have secured the consent of their Japanese counterparts to work out plans for joint operations in the event of an armed conflict in the region. As the head of Tokyo's Defense Department, Kato, said recently, Japan is ready to conduct military operations far beyond the country's territorial waters. And very dangerous plans stand behind those words, this is not only because these days Japanese warships and planes, together with those of the United States and other NATO countries are rehearsing offensive operations thousands of miles from their own country. The Asian nations are pointing out in alarm that Japan is feverishly building up its military potential, which far exceeds the armed forces used by the Japanese militarists in 1941 to seize territory in Southeast Asia and Oceania.

SCIENCE OFFICIAL PRAISES ASSISTANCE TO THIRD WORLD

LD281820 Moscow TASS in English 0940 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- "The USSR has long-term agreements on economic and scientific-technological cooperation with 70 Asian, African and Latin American countries. A total of more than 1,900 economic projects have been built in those countries with Soviet assistance. More than 1,200 other projects are under construction or at the stage of projecting," said Sergey Tsukanov, chief of an administration of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology.

We consider the transfer of technology to the developing countries to be the main trend in that cooperation, he continued. It is today the key link in the chain "science-production". We do it on the largest scale in the field of capital construction and supply of unitised equipment. Over the past 20 years, the proportion of these supplies in the aggregate volume of Soviet exports to the developing countries made 50-60 percent. Among the major buyers of Soviet technology are India, Iraq, Turkey, Syria, Algeria, Libya, Egypt, Mexico and Bolivia. Licence agreements have begun to play an increasing role in the transfer of technology. We assist the developing countries in resolving such a problem of importance for them as the training of national personnel, Sergey Tsukanov stressed. More than 1.6 million citizens from the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America have already mastered professions with the assistance of the USSR and the other socialist countries. The USSR also gives them assistance in creating and developing their own material and technical base for the higher and secondary special education as well as vocational training. Forty-nine higher and secondary special educational establishments, 260 technical training centers have been established there with the Soviet Union's assistance.

The Soviet Union also has the priority in the application of such an effective form of cooperation in the field of training personnel as the training of local personnel in the course of construction and operation of projects directly on the job. This way more than 900 thousand citizens of the developing countries have acquired a profession or advanced their professional standards.

U.S. SEEKING LEGITIMACY FOR ANNEXATION OF MICRONESIA

LD292105 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 29 May 86

["USA Gives Legitimacy to Annexation of Micronesia" -- TASS identifier]

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- TASS News Analyst Vasily Kharkov writes:

The resolution imposed on the U.N. Trusteeship Council by the USA with British and French support on Wednesday is designed to give legitimacy to the U.S. annexation of the Pacific islands known as Micronesia. The nearly 40 years of the American government of those islands, stretching in a huge semicircle over almost 4,000 kilometers, have seen Washington's diktat and imposition on the trust territory of political, economic and social conditions which have amounted to the actual seizure of the islands by the United States. When the USA was granted by the U.N. Security Council its mandate to govern the territory in 1947, it pledged to guide itself by the interests of the local population, to facilitate progress and to help the trust territory to advance towards self-government and independence.

That pledge was grossly violated and the U.S. exploited its status of trustee first and foremost to promote its own military and strategic goals.

The Pentagon continues to view Micronesia as a strategically sensitive chain of American military bases, bringing many parts of Asia and the Pacific within the range of U.S. nuclear missiles. That is why the Pacific islands have become a militarist staging area, which the U.S. uses every now and then to flex its muscles in that vast region.

The USA has a major base on Atoll Kwajalein in the Marshall Islands, for instance, and tests on it intercontinental ballistic missiles and components of the "star wars" weapons. More than one billion dollars has been invested in the base and it keeps growing.

Two more atolls in the northern group of the Marshall Islands, Bikini and Eniwetok, were used over the years to test American atomic and hydrogen bombs. They remain contaminated with radiation. Bikini is still uninhabitable and its people remain exiles. The 18 million dollars a year that Washington pays in compensation to the population of the islands who sustained damage from nuclear explosions amounts to a pitiful attempt to avoid responsibility for the criminal action.

Disregarding the will of the population of Belau, who unanimously called for the non-nuclear status of that small island territory, the USA is planning to establish there a base for nuclear-armed Trident submarines. The USA has virtually bought its "military presence" by promising a dollar sop to Belau.

Now that the south Pacific has already been proclaimed a non-nuclear zone by the states in the region and that the anti-war and anti-nuke movement is growing all over Asia and the Pacific, Washington's annexationist ambitions towards Micronesia and its use as a staging area by the Pentagon constitute a challenge to the will of the peoples. The USA has grossly violated the U.N. Charter and the declaration on the granting of independence to the colonial countries and peoples and abused its mandate of trustee for neo-colonialist purposes. Any revision of the status of Micronesia is the exclusive prerogative of the Security Council. That is why the attempts of the USA and its Western allies to manipulate the Trusteeship Council for the purpose are groundless. The future of the Pacific Islands must not be subordinated to the Pentagon's nuclear missiles ambitions.

NATO'S GENERAL ROGERS PLANNED LIBYAN RAID

LD290739 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 28 May 86

[Nikolay Borin commentary]

[Text] It has become known who was responsible for planning the American air raid on Libyan cities. The United States general, Bernard Rogers, supreme allied commander in Europe. Commentary is by Nikolay Borin.

When interviewed by the BBC, Gen Rogers said that he had planned the operation in the capacity of commander of American troops in Europe not as the military leader of NATO. He personally informed Washington that it should not expect tangible support from its European allies on the matter. He told Lord Carrington nothing about what was to happen, the Gen Rogers confessed, otherwise he would have NATO's secretary general in a very awkward position, he said.

Was it a painful case of split personality when, as a gentleman the general realized that he was doing something wrong but the circumstances compelled him to proceed? Or maybe that was a case of the double-faced policy pursued by Washington towards its allies. Speaking at a news conference in Washington, Assistant Defense Secretary Richard Perle declared that the United States was free to use its troops where it wished to even if it failed to gain consent from the country on whose soil they were stationed. Now it's becoming clear why the supreme allied commander in Europe, Gen Rogers declined to visit Holland whose parliament demanded an answer to the question as to what kind of control over American missiles could be exercised by The Hague. It would be awkward for the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe to tell the Europeans what Gen Rogers should tell them as the commander of the American troops: You cannot be in control of American nuclear missiles. By the way Gen Rogers is the author of the most dangerous projects connected with the arms race in Europe, such as the notorious plans for developing super-powerful conventional weapons. He's also a zealous supporter of plans for siting in Europe American chemical weapons, which along with nuclear arms, are viewed by the United States as first-strike weapons.

That is how Gen Rogers uses this capacity as supreme allied commander in Europe to reinforce America's war machinery on the continent. Moreover he displayed readiness to set this machinery in motion. It must have been good manners that prevented the BBC correspondent from asking Gen Rogers what he felt about Libyan widows, killed or crippled children, women and old people. In the interview the general emerges as a scrupulous gentleman or as the well-known character from American westerns, John Wayne, who fires first and then explains indulgently that delay was impossible. But not all West Europeans are as good mannered as the BBC. I have never seen a western where John Wayne misses the bad guy and finds a dead baby at his feet, said the former French Minister for External Relations Claude Cheysson.

IZVESTIYA REVIEWS DARTMOUTH MEETING IN BAKU

PM291421 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 86 Morning Edition p 5

[IZVESTIYA Political Observer Stanislav Kondrashov article: "Dartmouth Meeting in Baku"]

[Text] We spent a few days of May in Baku. We stayed at the Moskva Hotel, not far from the Kirov Monument, which extended a bronze hand of greeting from the twenties to the city below and to the whitish Caspian Sea receding to the horizon. The days were unexpectedly cool. Strong winds confirmed the reputation of the city of the winds.

Every morning, whipped on by the gusts, we hurried to cover the distance from the hotel doors to the Intourist buses. They do not take us on excursions, but for sessions in the splendid Gulistan Hall. We were an unusually mixed group, the participants in the Dartmouth Conference of representatives of the Soviet and American public. The conference, the 15th in the last 26 years, was taking place in Baku this time, and the Azerbaijan comrades displayed to the full their hospitality, both businesslike and cordial.

The idea for such meetings as an unofficial but very authoritative channel of communication was suggested by President Eisenhower in the coldest of the "cold war" periods. The first, which gave its name to all the others, was held in 1960 at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, United States. After that, the conference migrated between our two countries and was held in various places. It was also a migration through recent history, through the entire range of Soviet-American relations, where ups and downs succeeded one another, hopes gave way to disappointments, and the mountains of nuclear arms and the danger of nuclear war went on growing, alas. During that time, as G.A. Zhukov, cochairman of the conference and chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace, noted the Dartmouth veterans have raised their children and acquired grandchildren and even great-grandchildren. The meetings were interrupted in the mid-sixties, when America was waging war in Vietnam, and in the early eighties, when the wayward river of Soviet-American contacts once again ran dangerously close to the rocks. All the same... One of the Americans put it well in Baku: Hostile relations are a luxury we cannot afford in the nuclear age. The Dartmouth tradition has survived and the energy of its Soviet and American defenders brought the 15th conference to Baku.

Among the veterans was David Rockefeller, cochairman from the American side, a well-known banker from the well-known capitalist family who is now head of the International Consultative Council of the Chase Manhattan Bank. He has taken part in 13 Dartmouth conferences and most of his 9 visits to the Soviet Union have been in this connection. As a result, he has "passed" all his six children through our country — this time his daughter Peggy appeared in Baku.

The other two cochairmen of the conference were Academician G.A. Arbatov, director of the USSR Academy of Sciences United States and Canada Institute; and David Mathews, president of the Kettering Foundation and former U.S. secretary of health, education, and welfare.

The public — that is a broad concept, embracing all strata of society — the academic and business world, and experts on problems of disarmament and regional conflicts were authoritatively represented on both sides in Baku. One delegate represented the broadest circles of the American public by virtue of his occupation, you might say: I refer to Daniel Yankelovich, owner of a well-known public opinion poll firm.

Every person carries in himself the history of his family, his country, and, of course, his own life. Baku awoke memories. Rockefeller related how, before the coming of the motor car and gasoline, Baku's oilfields were the rivals of the Standard Oil Company which his grandfather founded, encroaching on its kerosene monopoly in Europe. State Counselor N.K. Baybakov, until recently head of the USSR Gosplan, is linked to Baku and Baku's oil by many reminiscences of the prewar years and during the war, on government instructions, he not only expanded oil extraction but also put out of action the operating oilwells in the Northern Caucasus if they were threatened by German occupation.

Writer Harrison Salisbury was a war correspondent and remembered well how in 1944, making his way to Moscow by the only air route then in operation, from Tehran, he made a brief stopover in Baku — no comparison with today's modern, dynamic city.

Our contemporaries' memories were supplemented by the monuments of the ages when we were shown the ancient Maiden's Tower which never fell to a conqueror, or, for instance, the Temple of the fire-worshippers who once practised their strange religion in the environs of Baku. Each of the conference delegates also wove a carpet of new impressions of the May meeting in Baku. It was not the past that was marked by the most vivid colors in these invisible carpets, but the concerns of the present day for the day and age to come.

These concerns were intensified by the alarm bell of Chernobyl.

The American writer and public figure Norman Cousins, one of the founders of the Dartmouth meetings, could not come to Baku for health reasons. At the conference opening session they read out a letter from him expressing the issue on everyone's mind. "The true lesson not only of this, but of other similar tragic events," Cousins wrote of the Chernobyl accident, "is that they expose in the most dramatic way the interconnection, interdependence, and interrelationship that characterize the world today. All people in the world are today encountering the existence of global problems for which we still have only to find effective global solutions."

In setting great goals we must not disdain the little steps along the path of those goals. The Dartmouth conferences, like other forms of Soviet-American contact, are incorporated one way or another in the quest for the solutions Norman Cousins mentioned. You cannot learn the art of living together all at once, in the family or in international life. You come anew to these old ideas if you spend a few days in discussions with intelligent, knowledgeable Americans.

Without covering the whole range of problems that were touched on, I would like to dwell on the evaluation of the general state of Soviet-American relations that the participants in the Baku meeting gave. Since the reader is familiar with the Soviet position, I will highlight the American interpretation of the present moment, with a few necessary clarifications. First, according to tradition the Dartmouth sessions are confidential, which forbids any direct quotations from the participants' speeches. Second, the political orientation of the American participants must be taken into account. Their views do not always coincide, but not one could be called a friend of the Soviet Union -- in international life, they do not acknowledge the very concept of friendship, regarding it as vague and impermissibly sentimental.

On the other hand, for the most part they were critics, rather than unconditional supporters, of the Reagan administration. They have more influence in the Congress and in Democratic Party circles than in the government, although they have some ties there too.

What is their assessment of U.S. foreign policy aims? I will set forth one of the viewpoints that seemed to me to be realistic. In this assessment, the Reagan administration is seeking military superiority over the Soviet Union despite assurances to the contrary. For it, American-Soviet talks on arms control are a "sideshow" needed in order to reassure the American and West European public. The second goal of American foreign policy is to "get back" what Washington regards as Soviet gains in the "Third World," the aim being to achieve this by various means, with the exception of direct military interference, which is fraught with the danger of American losses. Finally, the third goal is to exert pressure on the Soviet Union in every way. The main premise for this course is the conviction that at present the United States is "on the way up" and that it could win concessions from the other side.

Our interlocutors felt some skepticism in relation to the attainment of these goals and, moreover, considered this policy shortsighted and dangerous. But they did note that the public climate in the United States is still, on the whole, allowing this policy to be pursued. As one of them put it, the Americans are experiencing, rather late in the day, "parity shock."

It is the shock of parting with the past, with the period when the United States was accustomed to being the strongest country in the international arena. Now the Americans are worried about the emergence of a power which is militarily as strong, and they would like to bring back the days of superiority and with them the lost sense of total security. They want to do this by hiding behind a space shield for safety against the enemy, just as before they hid behind two oceans in the East and the West. Moreover they have been persuaded that the Soviet Union used the detente of the seventies to expand its influence in the "Third World," advancing by degrees on America.

The question of how Americans see the Soviet Union and how Soviet people see America was one of the main issues at the conference. In this respect we were interested in how broad and deep, extensive or intensive is the support in American society for Reagan's foreign policy. It was explained to us that the support is of a general nature and by no means extends to everything. On the arms control question, the administration's unconstructive position does not meet with approval even among the majority of the American political establishment. By whipping up passions over terrorism, in the first instance Washington caused an atmosphere of chauvinistic hysteria after the bombing of Tripoli and Benghazi. But, we were told, a distinction must be drawn between public opinion, which is like a still photograph of a moving avalanche, the public judgment which is made some time after the event, on the basis of sober reflection. In Congress, "Reagan's magic" is disappearing and the opposition is growing, in particular, on the question of military spending -- instead of the \$320 billion the administration requested for the next fiscal year, the Senate voted for \$301 billion and the House for \$285 billion. But the strength of this opposition should not be exaggerated -- it has no united program, just as the Democratic Party has no alternative and no acknowledged leader.

These were the political realities of their country that the Americans brought to the banks of the Caspian from the banks of the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans, as well as the Potomac. Pragmatists and tough realists, they understand politics as the art of the possible, where not black and white, but nuances and shades predominate. Weighing up the state of minds and the correlation of forces, they call for patient work which forms part of the very concept of peaceful coexistence and the practice of conduct in the international arena which is dictated by the new political way of thinking (although they did not use that term).

In studying the United States, I have long since observed and repeatedly mentioned the Americans' great egocentricity. Not only are they wholly immersed in their own domestic political life, they want and virtually demand the attention of others, to an exceptional degree. This gives rise to a feeling of resistance and sometimes irritation. Nonetheless the domestic political situation in the United States is a real, important fact that strongly influences that country's foreign policy and through it affects international life. Baku's guests from across the ocean found many constructive elements in the Soviet peace program, but in their view it has yet to become a substantial factor in influencing U.S. public opinion. Why? Above all because the Soviet plan proposed on 15 January for ridding the world of nuclear weapons has not yet reached the American masses.

There were many disputes in Baku. From the first, complete agreement was not expected. The question of whether it is possible to have serious dealings with the Reagan administration, which has behaved so challengingly and provocatively in recent months, was discussed with greater animation than other questions. On the whole the American delegates did not try to justify the unjustifiable. But one of them stated, not without bombast, that the question of whether or not to have dealings with the administration is not quite correctly formulated. "My answer is that you should have dealings with the country," he said. "And if you can achieve success in relations with the country, with the American public, you will be half-way to success in relations with the administration. That is a worthwhile cause."

OFFICIAL ON ABSENCE OF USSR ATHLETES AT U.S. GAMES

LD301239 Moscow TASS in English 1215 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- "We regret very much that top Soviet athletes were unable to go to the Bruce Jenner Games in California, but it was not the fault of the Soviet sports organizations," a TASS correspondent was told by the head of the International Relations Department of the Soviet Sports Committee, Vitaliy Mayatskiy.

As a matter of fact, Soviet athletes were not given American entry visas in time and merely were unable to take their Aeroflot flight to the USA. It should be admitted, however, that the applications for the visas were somewhat belated, as the invitation for participation in the competitions had come to Moscow late too.

A group of leading Soviet track-and-fielders, including such stars as world high jump record holder Igor Paklin, world record holders Tatiyana Kazankina (long distance running) and Galina Savinkova (discus) and hammer world champion Sergey Litvinov, were to take an Aeroflot flight to the USA at 10 a.m. on May 27.

To do so, they had had to get their visas either on May 23 (Friday) or May 26 (Monday). However, the visas were not yet ready on Friday whereas Monday was a day off at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow. As a result, the Soviet Sports Committee had to pay a fine to Aeroflot for the belated return of the air tickets.

"The absence of Soviet athletes from the Bruce Jenner Games is not any deliberate action of the Soviet Sports Organizations," Mayatskiy said. "We are confident that our partners in the USA understand this and I think that sports fans on both sides of the ocean will yet see more than once their favourite athletes in the stadiums of our two countries."

PRESS NOTES SHORTCOMINGS OF THEORETICAL RESEARCH

PM270925 Moscow TRUD in Russian 21 May 86 p 3

[TASS Report: "Publications in the Chinese Press"]

[Text] Beijing, 20 May -- The Chinese press has published a series of items on the problem of theoretical research in the country at present, and in particular the gulf between this research and practical needs. A commentary in the newspaper GUANGMING RIBAO says that in recent years Chinese theorists have done great, effective work in the sphere of eliminating the "erroneous" theoretical justification, elaborated in the items of the so-called "cultural revolution," for the reform carried out in the country. However, the newspaper points out, there is still a serious contradiction, the essence of which lies in a certain gulf between theory and practice, since theoretical work still fails to a significant degree to meet the requirements of practice in China.

One of the main reasons, GUANGMING RIBAO writes, is the fact that as a consequence of the numerous campaigns of so-called "scientific criticism" carried out during the "cultural revolution," in the course of which workers in the field of theory were subjected to persecutions and repressions, some of them are still afraid to put forward bold ideas, and restrict themselves to "book work."

The newspaper GONGREN RIBAO puts forward the idea that the responsibility for the gulf between theory and practice rests not only with the theorists, but also with those workers who, being engaged in practical work, underestimate the importance of theoretical research and are insufficiently well trained in theory.

SUCCESES, PROBLEMS OF ECONOMIC REFORMS VIEWED

WA271125 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Article by Boris Barakhta: "The Chinese Economy: Achievements and Problems" with Introduction "We Answer the Reader"]

[Text] Readers V. Panagushin (Yoshkar-Ola), V. Kirilenko (Kiev) and many others ask us to discuss the economic development and tasks facing the people's economy of the PRC at the current stage

In the second half of the eighties in China they are accomplishing difficult tasks of forced economic development. The problems most obviously facing the country's economy were illuminated in the documents of the recently held session of the 6th Chinese National People's Congress (NPC).

The delegates, gathering in Beijing, faced important questions of determining the strategy of socioeconomic development of the country during the new 5-year plan (1986-1990).

As Premier of the PRC State Council Zhao Ziyang noted in his speech at the session, the Sixth 5-Year Plan (1981-1985) was fulfilled ahead of time for the majority of indicators. Fundamental changes have taken place in the economic and social look of China and a "strategic turning point of deep historical significance" has been reached.

During the past 5-year plan, according to information presented at the session, the average annual growth of gross industrial and agricultural production totalled 11 percent. In recent years the development of agriculture was especially swift, Zhao Ziyang said.

As a result of fulfilling the assignments of the Sixth 5-Year Plan China advanced from fifth place in the world to fourth place in the production of steel; in coal, from third place to second; in electric power, from sixth to fifth.

In 1981-1985 the net average annual income of peasants grew almost 14 percent and the average annual income of each member of a family of workers or employees grew 7 percent. Compared with the recent past, people began to dress better, eat better, and to improve their living conditions. There has been a swift growth in the output of electric durable goods. In comparison with 1984, in 1985 the production of color televisions increased 206 percent; tape recorders, 64 percent; washing machines, 53 percent and refrigerators, 154 percent.

At the same time, in speeches of delegates at the NPC, it was pointed out that far from all of the problems involved in raising the standard of living of the Chinese workers have been solved. Seventy million peasants are officially considered poor. In 1985, in comparison with 1984, retail prices grew almost 9 percent and for the 5-year plan, 19 percent.

The problem of unemployment remains fairly serious. Currently in the Chinese cities the surplus of workers and employees fluctuates from 20 to 30 percent, and in rural areas is more than 30 percent of the able-bodied population.

The NPC session approved the basic indicators of social and economic development for the Seventh 5-Year Plan. It is proposed by 1990 to increase gross industrial and agricultural production by 38 percent. Capital investment in fixed capital of enterprises will grow 70 percent in comparison with the Sixth 5-Year Plan. Zhao Ziyang called for an improvement in the "decisive rush to seize the key frontiers" of equipment and technology and thus, by the end of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, to raise almost 40 percent of the basic industrial production of China to the qualitative and technical level corresponding to that of similar standards of the developed countries at the end of the seventies and beginning of the eighties.

At the NPC session significant attention was devoted to serious problems in the Chinese economy. Chief among these was the excessive growth of capital investments, the unjustified high rates of economic development, the output of poor quality goods, and low economic efficiency. As noted in Zhao Ziyang's report, all these as before remain the "Achilles' heel" of the PRC economy.

In 1985, in comparison with 1984, despite the number of limiting measures adopted by the State Council, capital investment in fixed capital increased 35 percent. During this period the output of rolled metal grew 9 percent; cement, 16 percent; tools, 16 percent; electric power, 8 percent; and oil, 9 percent. In the past year, as compared with 1983, allocations for capital construction grew 75 percent while national income for this period increased only 28 percent. From year to year, as was noted in connection with this at the session, a sharp imbalance remains between the level of accumulation -- an average of 30 percent annually during the Sixth 5-Year Plan -- and the material resources of the state.

Capital investment will basically grow under the conditions of economic reform in the PRC taking into account outside budget and local allocations.

The high rates of economic growth and expanded volume of capital construction led to a strained situation in the supply of material resources and was seriously reflected in the work of transport. In 1985, according to information from the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO, plans for centralizing delivery of 17 types of raw material and materials to the most important construction projects in the PRC were not fulfilled. Every year, as the journal HONGQI attests, due to insufficient electric power in northeastern China, one of the country's industrial regions, 20 percent of production capabilities stand idle.

The problems of increasing the efficiency of the entire economy of the PRC and modernizing fixed capital are serious. The position on this question, wrote RENMIN RIBAO, "is similar to a train approaching a station--much noise but little movement." Today, turnover of resources, writes HONGQI, takes on the average 120 days; industrial facilities are built in 7-8 years but they pay for themselves only after 25 years.

The PRC press notes that a significant part of the country's enterprises work on equipment produced in the fifties or sixties. Regarding this, the question was critically posed at the session of expanding the struggle for increasing the quality of goods produced in China as well as their competitiveness in the international market.

As a whole, the results of the NPC session show that there are qualitative positive shifts in the PRC's economy. However, many serious problems remain.

PRC JOURNAL CITED ON EXPORT PROBLEM

PM231452 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 17 May 86 p 3

[TASS Report: "PRC Trade Problems"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 May -- An article in the latest issue of the journal LIAOWANG is devoted to problems in China's exports, which account for 80 per cent of the PRC's total foreign currency revenue.

In the last few years, the article says, China has achieved pleasing results in foreign trade. Last year foreign trade turnover totaled \$59,210 million, a 19-percent increase compared to 1984.

Nonetheless, it must be noted, LIAOWANG writes, that the PRC is experiencing an acute shortage of foreign currency and that this situation will persist for a long time to come. Furthermore, the PRC's export trade is not developing fast enough and lacks the necessary reserves. This is due to domestic reasons, the main one being the country's insufficient level of economic development.

Since the foundation of the PRC, LIAOWANG writes further, relatively large changes have occurred in the structure of Chinese exports. However, since the mid-sixties this structure has not noticeably improved, with crude oil, petrochemicals, textiles, and products from agriculture and allied trades accounting for up to 50 percent of Chinese exports.

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTER PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO MOSCOW

IZVESTIYA Previews

LD291318 Moscow TASS in English 1300 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe arrives in the Soviet Union today on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

The newspaper "IZVESTIYA" today published the guest's photograph and biography.

"In the USSR," it said, "confidence is being expressed that the Japanese foreign minister's visit will facilitate the development of the relations of good neighbourliness and cooperation between the Soviet Union in the interests of peace and international security."

Abe Arrives in Moscow

LD291330 Moscow TASS in English 1326 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow 29 May TASS -- Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe arrived in Moscow today on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At the airport, he was met by Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, and other officials.

Yasue Katori, ambassador of Japan to the Soviet Union, was among the welcoming party.

Shevardnadze Begins Talks

LD300724 Moscow TASS in English 0718 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- Soviet-Japanese talks opened in the Kremlin today. They are conducted by Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R., and Shintaro Abe, minister of foreign affairs of Japan.

The Japanese foreign minister had arrived in Moscow Thursday for an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

Speeches Exchanged at Luncheon

LD300924 Moscow TASS in English 0914 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today gave a luncheon in honour of Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe.

Eduard Shevardnadze and Shintaro Abe exchanged brief speeches at the luncheon.

The Japanese foreign minister arrived in Moscow on Thursday on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

JAPAN'S PARTICIPATION IN 'RIMPAC-86' CRITICIZED

OW290645 Moscow in Japanese To Japan 1000 GMT 28 May 86

[Aleksandr Serbin commentary]

[Text] Listeners: MAINICHI SHIMBUN recently carried a report on the "Rimpac-86" -- "The Rim of the Pacific" -- military exercise currently being held in central Pacific waters. What was pointed out particularly was that Great Britain, a non-Pacific nation, participated in "Rimpac-86" for the first time. The Japanese naval force dispatched many more vessels than in the past, and has actually become capable of independently achieving some of the tasks in the exercise. According to MAINICHI SHIMBUN, this indicates that the tasks within this exercise's framework have been reassigned as the Japanese Navy's independence has increased. MAINICHI SHIMBUN also stressed that Japan's participation in "Rimpac-86" as a nation capable of independent action has aroused heated disputes at Diet sessions, and it was pointed out that such actions violate the constitutional regulations for collective defensive action. In this connection, Aleksandr Serbin, Radio Moscow military observer and doctor of history, says the following:

The attempt to give the "Rimpac" -- "Rim of the Pacific" -- military exercise a global flavor is nothing but the result of the new U.S. military strategy a global and regional one for direct confrontations between the USSR and the United States. The strategy for direct confrontations involves plans for enforcing material preparations necessary to start wars of various natures and scales. Following the United States, Japan, the closest U.S. ally in the Pacific, has immediately started working out a plan solely devoted to defense. The plan is based on the principle of first checking the enemy's attacks, and anticipates launching an attack on the enemy within its territory prior to oneself suffering an attack. Needless to say, there is a possibility of launching the first attack not necessarily for the sake of defense.

The Japanese ruling clique has already used such an interpretation of defense actions as a pretext to justify the MSDF's [Maritime Self-Defense Forces] participation in "Rimpac-86". The interpretation has also been used as a basis for Japan's participation in joint military exercises [words indistinct]. For example, large-scale military exercises were held in October 1981, as well as in September 1984, for launching preventive attacks on enemies located far from the Japanese mainland, and for repulsing concentrated enemy attacks. During each of these exercises, 600 SDF planes, as well as 50,000 personnel, were mobilized.

The tasks for the joint Japan-U.S. military exercise held in April 1982 could hardly be considered defensive in nature. The 9-day exercise was held at Ishikari Bay on Hokkaido's west coast and the Japanese Navy underwent training in breaking through a minefield -- part of the marine corps landing operation.

At the beginning of this year, the U.S. Defense Department and Japan's Defense Agency conducted the most major, comprehensive military exercise -- including ground, naval, and air forces -- since the end of the war. Participating in the exercise were 150 American generals and high-ranking officers, as well as 250 high-ranking Japanese officers. In April, Defense Secretary Weinberger himself inspected the Japanese military exercise conducted on Hokkaido in an area quite near the Soviet border.

A plan is under way to conduct a large-scale naval exercise in an area quite close to the Soviet coast in August. The U.S. Government has already notified the Japanese Government that it will dispatch an attack fleet, led by the New Jersey, the warship that has already been turned into a floating platform for launching Tomahawk nuclear cruise missiles, to participate in the exercise in the Sea of Japan. The fleet will consist of 10 vessels. In an attempt to give this military exercise an international color, the U.S. Government has requested the Japanese Government to mobilize part of the Japanese fleet, as well as coastal air force units.

According to the plan of the U.S. Forces Command, a drill for launching attacks on the far eastern part of the USSR will be tested during the military exercise. The American vessels and planes, loaded with cruise missiles, will be escorted by Japanese naval and air units. The U.S. naval bases at Sasebo and Yokosuka will be used in this provocative military exercise to be held in waters near Vladivostok.

In this way, Japan -- where more than 120 bases and military facilities are located -- has become directly involved in the Pentagon's undisguised, provocative, and [words indistinct] military exercises, which are being held in areas closer and closer to the Soviet border.

What should be pointed out here is that the Japanese and U.S. forces have been strengthening their war preparations, while the USSR has decided to unilaterally ban nuclear tests and made concrete proposals for eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons under strict international verification.

In this connection, it is only natural to arrive at the conclusion that these steps taken by the leadership of both Japanese and American forces are not only devoid of discretion and good intention, but are also an infringement on the aspirations for everlasting peace and security cherished by the peoples of various countries in the world, including Japan.

SUPREME SOVIET GREETES JAPAN ON NATIONAL DAY

LD281744 Moscow TASS in English 1728 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- The Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet sent a message to Emperor of Japan Hirohito. The message expresses congratulations and wishes of good health to the emperor on the occasion of the country's national day and wishes of well-being to the Japanese people.

In the reply message, the emperor of Japan expressed gratitude and good wishes to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

TASS REPORTS 'WAVE OF TERROR' IN SOUTH KOREA

LD292227 Moscow TASS in English 0213 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- TASS commentator Aleksey Popov writes:

The pro-American Chon Tu-hwan regime staged another large-scale attack on the opposition. It is reported from Seoul that on the night from May 27 to May 28, units of police encircled university hostels and houses of "suspect persons" in the biggest cities of South Korea, made wholesale arrests of dissidents and brutally beat them up, quite in the traditions of the Third Reich. Witnesses testify that half-dressed and brutally beaten people were taken out into the streets, thrown into police vans and taken for an unknown destination.

According to preliminary information, over 3,000 people became victims of the reprisals.

This barbarous action showed again what is the worth of Washington's assurances that the South Korean regime it patronises is advancing toward democracy. Trying to dampen anti-government actions, the Seoul authorities, from the beginning of this year, indeed, resorted to political manoeuvres, hinting that they are prepared to make some "democratic" reforms and revise the constitution if protests of the opposition stop. This "initiative" was supported by Washington and possibly even suggested by it. Washington hastened to declare that positive changes are taking place in South Korea, which it supports.

But playing at democracy has not brought the expected results. The South Korean people continue demanding the elimination of the pro-American regime. This is shown by the mounting anti-government unrest which assumes increasingly an anti-American nature. The U.S. Embassy in Seoul looks like a besieged fortress now. Out of protest, students and workers seize various U.S. missions, the way it happened a few days ago with the U.S. Cultural Centre in Pusan. The slogan "yanks, out of South Korea," is heard in the streets of the cities ever more often.

Another wave of terror was unleashed in retaliation for this protest. It followed the visit of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz to Seoul. He attacked the South Korean students' movement and, according to the press, gave the Chon Tu-hwan regime several pieces of advice as to how to "pacify the situation" in the country. Apparently following this advice, the South Korean police staged in mid-May a round-up all over the country that lasted for ten days, to isolate "subversive elements." Ten thousand people were then arrested. The present police brutalities also followed reports that the Washington masters of the Seoul regime demanded tougher measures against participants in the movement for the restoration of democracy and for the dismantling of U.S. bases.

One arrives at the conclusion that Washington talks about transformations in South Korea for the purpose of covering up the actions aimed at saving the anti-people dictatorship whose overthrow would threaten Washington's place d'armes in South Korea which is an important link in the Pentagon's aggressive preparations in the Far East.

BRIEFS

NEW AIRPORT IN MONGOLIA -- In Ulaanbaatar, an new airport came into operation today. Somehow reminiscent of a snow-white Mongolian yurt, the new airport, which is today receiving its first passengers, has been built in record time by the international collective of the Soviet Number Three General Construction Trust. Here Soviet and Mongolian specialists worked side by side, reducing by 9 months the construction time of the unique building. Every hour the international and domestic sectors of the airport will receive and dispatch 1,200 passengers. Every comfort has been created for them. The airport is equipped with modern, Soviet manufactured electronic equipment that will make it possible to reduce the length of time for luggage handling and bookings, as well as customs and border-crossing clearance. [video shows airport buildings, interior of air terminal with departures/arrivals board and television monitors, twin-engined passenger plane landing and taking off, an AN-2 plane on a runway, parked passenger planes] [Excerpts] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 23 May 86; from the "Vremya" newscast LD]

DRA'S NAJIBULLAH MEETS LOWGAR TRIBESMEN

PM291511 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Afghanistan"]

[Text] Kabul, 25 May -- A meeting has taken place here between Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, and representatives of tribes living in Lowgar Province.

Addressing the leaders and elders, the Afghan party leader stressed that the PDPA and the DRA Government consider it their main task to restore peace and security in the country and achieve national consensus and reconciliation. The DRA Government, Najib stressed, is using every opportunity in the international arena to settle the Afghanistan situation through talks, and expresses firm confidence that the result of these talks will be a total end to the aggression being perpetrated by the forces of imperialism and reaction against the Republic.

PRAVDA REPORTS PDPA POLITBURO SESSION

PM281034 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Session Held"]

[Text] Kabul, 23 May -- A PDPA Central Committee Politburo session has been held here. It examined the activity of the commission to elaborate a draft DRA constitution and summed up the discussion of the resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee 17th and 18th plenums at provincial party committee plenums. It noted the cohesion of party ranks around the Central Committee, the indestructible unity of the party, and the improved standard of party discipline.

The session examined the results of the second All-Army Conference of Primary Party Organization Secretaries and the proposals put forward during the recent meetings between PDPA Central Committee Politburo members and working people and servicemen.

The PDPA Central Committee Politburo heard an account of the Afghan delegation's attendance at the WPC session in Sofia.

'MISLED' AFGHANS SWITCH TO GOVERNMENT SIDE

PM271002 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 22 May 86 p 3

[TASS dispatch: "Voluntary Decision"]

[Text] Kabul -- Increasing numbers of Afghans, misled into taking part in subversive activities, are crossing over to the side of people's power having learned the truth about the April Revolution. Thus, 514 Afghan inhabitants who earlier cooperated with the bandits laid down their arms and surrendered voluntarily to the security forces in Jowzjan Province. They assured the authorities that henceforth they will defend the gains of the people and the April Revolution.

In the same province, an armed gang of one of the counterrevolutionary groups crossed over voluntarily to the government side.

DRA'S DOST STOPS OVER IN MOSCOW

PM290900 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Stopover En Route Home"]

[Text] S.M. Dost, member of the PDPA Central Committee and DRA foreign minister, stopped over in Moscow 24-26 May en route to Kabul from Geneva.

COMMENTATOR SAYS IRAN 'PREVENTING' AFGHANS' REPATRIATION

NC281258 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1600 GMT 27 May 86

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] Reports in the Tehran press indicate that the presence of the so-called Afghan emigrants in Iran is one of the unhealthy problems faced by your country in the domestic sphere. Influenced by false imperialist propaganda, these Afghan emigrants left their country and are now living in exile, poverty, and suffering deprivations and hunger. Tents have been set up in camps in Pakistan and in Iran -- Mashhad and Zahedan -- where they live. CIA elements and Israel's Mosad pick mercenaries from among these emigrants, whom they train for the undeclared war against Democratic Afghanistan. The mercenaries, who form outlaw bands, are then sent to Afghanistan where they terrorize people, burn crops, chase the cattle, fill up water wells with dirt, and mine highways. Among the crimes committed by the mercenaries is the blowing up of mosques, schools and hospitals, and the burning of the Holy Koran and of other Islamic holy books.

The so-called Afghan emigrants are largely unemployed and live in poverty, deprivation, and hunger. A large number of them want to return to their homeland. Afghanistan's popular regime does not obstruct their repatriation in any way. It was announced in Afghanistan a long time ago that the revolutionary regime will have no scores to settle with those who were misled by false propaganda. The regime will help those who are ready to voluntarily lay down their arms to start a new life. Farmers will receive land, city dwellers will be given jobs, no one intends to persecute them.

The necessary grounds for the return of the Afghan emigrants should be paved if the problem of Afghan emigrants is to be settled once and for all. Most of these misled people realized a long time ago that the path they decided to follow leads nowhere. They realized a long time ago that they belong alongside their compatriots who are constructing a new life free from exploitation.

However, Pakistani and Iranian officials often try to prevent the Afghan emigrants' repatriation. As we know, the Iranians have sufficient problems of their own. They are facing unemployment, food shortages, and a thriving black market. Inflation is growing and prices are rising. Because of the Iran-Iraq war that has been going on for a long time, the number of homeless people in the southern areas of the country is growing, and the stay of Afghan emigrants in Iran makes its problems more acute.

However, the Iranian officials ignore this situation. They attach hopes to Afghan counterrevolutionary leaders, to people such as Hekmatyar, Mojaddadi, Rabbani, and their ilk.

If there were no emigrants there would be no mercenaries with whose hands the imperialists and regional reaction could continue the undeclared war. The sharp blade of the artificial issue of Afghan emigrants is being aimed, more and more, at the source of this issue and at its mentors -- U.S. imperialists and reactionary circles in Pakistan and Iran.

The misled Afghans who are living temporarily in exile realize that they are victims of a criminal game, the target of exploitation by counterrevolutionary elements and the source used to complement outlaw bands. More and more, Afghans are deciding to return to their homeland and to participate in peaceful activities that are to the benefit of their compatriots. The successes scored by Democratic Afghanistan following its popular democratic April Revolution, as well as the steps taken by the popular regime to expand the social foundations of the revolution also help toward their return to their homeland.

DEMICHEV DISCUSSES FESTIVALS WITH INDIAN OFFICIAL

PM231441 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Developing Ties"]

[Text] P.N. Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of culture, and chairman of the Soviet organizational committee for holding a USSR festival in India and an Indian festival in the USSR, received on 21 May L. Mansingh, director general of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, who has come to the USSR for talks on holding a USSR festival in India in 1987-1988 to mark the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution and an Indian festival in the USSR to mark the 40th anniversary of India's liberation.

A wide range of questions concerning the preparation and holding of the reciprocal festivals was discussed during the conversation, which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. It was emphasized that the further development and improvement of Soviet-Indian bilateral ties in various spheres, including culture and art, benefit both peoples and help to preserve and strengthen world peace.

INDIAN NAVY FRIGATE VISITS SEVASTOPOL

LD261336 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1201 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Sevastopol, 26 May (TASS) -- The Indian Navy frigate "Godavari" arrived on an official visit today at the Soviet city-port on the Black Sea, Sevastopol.

The officer commanding the frigate, Captain M.V. Karnik paid a visit to Ye. V. Generalov, chairman of the Sevastopol oblispolkom, and Vice Admiral Valentin Selivanov, chief of staff of the Red Banner Black Sea Fleet. Return visits were made to the "Godavari."

PETROVSKIY RECEIVES ITALIAN DELEGATION FOR POLITICAL TALKS

LD272120 Moscow TASS in English 1937 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 27 TASS -- Soviet-Italian political consultations were held in the USSR Foreign Ministry on May 26-27. During the consultations the sides exchanged views on key problems of European security and disarmament. They also discussed some questions of bilateral relations.

G. Januzzi, deputy general director of the political department of the Italian Foreign Ministry, took part in the consultations on the Italian side. He was received by V.F. Petrovskiy, deputy foreign minister of the USSR.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS COOPERATION COMMISSION TALKS IN SWEDEN

PM291509 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Sychev report: "The Key to Mutual Understanding"]

[Text] Stockholm -- The 14th session of the Soviet-Swedish Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation has ended here.

During the meeting, ways of intensifying trade, developing promising new forms of cooperation, and organizing scientific and production cooperation in key avenues in various sectors of industry were discussed. The session adopted a decision to draw up a special program of technical and industrial cooperation in the resource-saving sphere.

Assessing the course of the talks and their results, the head of the Soviet delegation, V.L. Malkevich, deputy minister of foreign trade, said: "We have established traditionally good relations with Swedish partners. A particular feature of the session was that it took place after the official visit by Swedish Prime Minister I. Carlsson to the Soviet Union in April, and was, as it were, the next step in strengthening our ties. During the talks, the main attention was devoted to new forms of cooperation: technological exchange and industrial cooperation, up to and including the organization of joint production. It is planned to build a number of major projects, including projects in the sphere of the agroindustrial complex, and also to exploit the natural resources of the Kola Peninsula."

T. Peterson, Swedish minister of industry, expressed satisfaction with the results of the intergovernmental commission session, in a talk with your correspondent. "Sweden, and Swedish companies in particular," he said, "have an interest in expanding economic ties with the USSR. A favorable influence is exerted on their development today by the credit treaty and coastal trade agreement concluded between the USSR and Sweden, which offer wide opportunities for trade. Moreover Soviet-Swedish economic, scientific, and technical cooperation is an integral part of relations between the two states and serves the cause of strengthening good-neighborliness and mutual understanding."

Malkevich, Carlsson Hold Talks

PM270922 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Sweden-USSR: Identical Stance"]

[Text] Stockholm, 23 May -- Swedish Prime Minister I. Carlsson has received here V.L. Malkevich, USSR deputy foreign trade minister, who heads the Soviet parliamentary delegation to the 14th session of the Soviet-Swedish Intergovernmental Commission on Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation.

During the meeting, which proceeded in an atmosphere of mutual understanding, the sides discussed questions of bilateral Soviet-Swedish cooperation, which is successfully developing on a mutually beneficial basis. It was stressed that I. Carlsson's recent official visit to the Soviet Union and his meetings and conversations were of great importance for further developing cooperation.

A meeting took place between V.L. Malkevich and Birgitta Dahl, Swedish energy and environment minister. During their conversation, the minister noted that the proposals contained in the 14 May speech by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, including proposals to establish an international procedure for the safe development of nuclear power, which would necessitate setting up a system for prompt notification and supply of information in the event of an accident or malfunction at a nuclear power station, especially when this is accompanied by the release of radioactivity, and also proposals to enhance the role and potential of the IAEA, coincide with Sweden's stance on these questions.

REPORTAGE, COMMENTARY ON WEINBERGER TOUR

Remarks on NATO Deplored

PM271110 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 86 First Edition p 5

[I. Melnikov "Rejoinder": "Confusing Chalk and Cheese"]

[Text] Since the discovery of America Vienna has had many different guests from overseas: ministers and businessmen, financial giants, and even presidents. But the head of the U.S. military department had never been to the Austrian capital before.

Caspar Weinberger decided to make good this deficiency. His visit has clearly left a strange impression on Austrian minds. The guest was not interested in the Vienna opera or the local Gothic and Baroque architectural wonders.

The subject of Weinberger's constant concern was quite different. Namely: exerting overt pressure on neutral Austria and making it, as the U.S. defense secretary put it in an interview with the Vienna newspaper DIE PRESSE, understand the problem of the Alpine republic's "contribution" to Western defense. "We see," he stated, "the way in which the Austrian Armed Forces demonstrate a convincing capacity for self-defense as a positive contribution to NATO deterrence and defense." What can be said in this regard? As has repeatedly been the case with Washington envoys, Weinberger has shown ignorance of the situation, to put it mildly. No, it is not bayonets and cannon nor complicity in militarist competitions that form the basis of Austria's development, but its strictly observed policy of permanent neutrality. And the State Treaty on the restoration of an independent and democratic Austria, which was signed by the United States among others, has been the firm foundation of that development for 31 years.

The State Treaty with Austria, as history has shown, eased the way toward detente in Europe and the movement for peaceful cooperation. Realistic politicians will not call for the revision of a single article of the treaty, including Article 13, which prohibits the Austrian Army from being equipped with missile weapons.

The Washington visitor is clearly confusing chalk and cheese. Austria's genuine security, which is reliably safeguarded by the State Treaty and the entire policy of permanent neutrality, cannot be replaced by Weinberger's more than dubious militarist recipes.

Opposes Nuclear-Free Zone

LD282029 Moscow International Service in Finnish 1430 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger claimed at a press conference in Copenhagen that the establishment of a nuclear weapons-free zone in northern Europe is the same as calling on the Soviet Union to start an attack. It is extremely dangerous to turn one's back on danger, he said. Our observer writes in this connection:

All kinds of stories about the Soviet threat are as old as the world itself. But regarding the real danger, there we absolutely agree with the secretary of defense. One must not turn one's back on danger. But it is necessary to estimate in the right way what is really threatening, what is danger. The majority of the people on the earth realize that nations are threatened with a nuclear disaster, and therefore we have to welcome every step taken in the direction of eliminating nuclear weapons.

The establishment of a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe is one such step, and therefore abandoning the idea of forming such a zone would be tantamount to turning one's back on danger. This is what Secretary of Defense Weinberger calls for. But no wonder, for the advocates of nuclear weapons have really turned their backs on the threat. They are moving backward and enjoying the past, in other words, how before the beginning of the nuclear era all problems could be solved with armed force. Thinking of the past, they see wars that did not threaten the United States in any way. The towns of other countries, not of the United States, were in ruins.

But when we turn forward, the picture changes. Nuclear weapons can lead to a destabilization of an already explosive situation. What will happen if a nuclear war breaks out, even in a situation favorable to the United States, when it is the first to direct a nuclear strike against the Soviet Union, asks American scientist Isaac Asimov, who continues: What will be the consequences of the explosions of hundreds of nuclear bombs? Will not the strike that destroys the Soviet Union destroy all of Western Europe after a few days and then gradually the rest of the world?

To avoid the disaster, decisive action is needed to eliminate the military nuclear threat. The Soviet Union has presented a concrete program for the elimination of nuclear weapons. It supports the establishment of nuclear-free zones, also in the northern Europe. As we know, the idea of establishing a nuclear-free zone is gaining extensive support there. Therefore, the secretary of defense is again trying to direct public opinion elsewhere and to force upon it the idea of a fabricated threat and not of the real danger. He is trying to make public opinion turn its back on the most important issue of our time, the problem of nuclear disarmament.

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR RECEIVES LATVIA'S PRAUDE

LD272112 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1458 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] A Soviet public delegation, led by R.V. Praude, first deputy chairman of the Latvian SSR Council of Ministers, which is in Austria in connection with the USSR Days, was received today by Federal Chancellor Sinowatz of Austria. During talks, a high assessment was made of the present level of development of Soviet-Austrian relations in political, economic, scientific-technical, and other spheres.

The federal chancellor stressed the great contribution being made by the Austrian-Soviet society in the development of mutual understanding between the two countries' peoples, thus promoting the preservation and strengthening of peace on earth. Gertha Firnberg, president of the Austrian-Soviet Society, took part in the meeting.

PRAVDA ANALYZES NETHERLANDS ELECTION RESULTS

PM270748 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 86 First Edition p 5

[Yuriy Kharlanov "Commentator's Column": "No Particular Change"]

[Text] The Hague -- The results of the 21 May elections to the Second Chamber of the Netherlands Parliament have been announced. Just as pre-election opinion polls indicated, the opposition forces scored some successes. The largest among them -- the Labor Party -- will have 52 seats, compared with the 47 it won in the 1982 elections. The "Democrats '66" will have nine seats instead of six.

This success is, however, insufficient to result in any decisive change in the balance of forces in parliament. The main party in the incumbent bourgeois ruling coalition -- the Christian Democratic Appeal -- brings 54 deputies to the Second Chamber, compared with 45 in 1982. And even though its ally -- the People's Party for Freedom and Democracy (liberals) -- lost 9 seats (27 instead of 36), the ruling parties will retain control in parliament. A number of small political parties lost their representation in parliament.

The election results demonstrated the desire of a certain proportion of Netherlands voters to maintain the status quo in the government arena. It was primarily economic considerations that played a role here. Recently, the ruling coalition has managed to somewhat reduce the number of unemployed and to achieve a certain revival in business activity and a fall in inflation rates.

Many Netherlands people are, as before, resolutely against the foreign policy course of the ruling coalition which, succumbing to pressure from Washington, pushed through parliament a decision on the deployment of U.S. cruise missiles on Netherlands territory. The losses suffered at the elections by the liberals, the most conservative and pro-American force in the coalition, indicate the widespread antimissile feelings among the Netherlands' voters.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KHADDAM VISIT TO MOSCOW

Comparison of Gorbachev-Khaddam Talks

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 30 May 1986 carries in its First Edition on page 1 a TASS report on the meeting between CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. The PRAVDA report, entitled "M.S. Gorbachev's Talk With A.H. Khaddam," has been compared with the Moscow Television Service Russian version published in the 29 May 1986 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page H 1, revealing the following variations:

Paragraph six, line three reads: and suppressing the resistance process and thwarting (changing wording)

Paragraph six, line six PRAVDA reads: relations. This adventurist imperial position (changing words)

Paragraph seven, lines one and two in PRAVDA read: the situation that is now evolving around Syria. Mikhail (changing wording)

Paragraph seven, line five in PRAVDA reads: regard to Syria, alongside political questions there was also an examination of specific questions of stepping up resistance to Syria in strengthening defense capability in accordance (rewording)

Khaddam Comments on Ties

LD292045 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 29 May 86

[Interview with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam by correspondent Sergey Korolev in Moscow on 29 May -- recorded]

[Text] [Korolev] Mr Vice President; first, allow me, on behalf of Soviet radio and Soviet press to welcome you here [words indistinct]. First question: How do you assess this visit, and can we call it a new step in Soviet-Syrian relations?

[Khaddam] First, I want to express my thanks to Radio Moscow for offering me the opportunity to give this interview. The results of the visit have been important and excellent for relations between Syria and the Soviet Union. We have discussed all issues of common interest, including the American-Israeli aggressive plans, and our viewpoints have been in agreement over ways of standing up to these plans.

We have affirmed to our comrades in Moscow that Syria is going ahead in its progressive policy, and it will not be intimidated by threats, irrespective of the size of these threats. This visit has ended, and we have held discussions on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation between the two countries, which has proved its efficiency at all stages. Furthermore, relations between the Soviet Union and Syria -- relations many years old -- have proved that they constitute a splendid example of relations between states.

The friendly Soviet Union stands at our side and helps us to stand up to the hostile forces and continue our struggle for the liberation of the occupied Arab lands and the recovery of the national and inalienable rights of the Arab Palestinian people, including their right to return and to self-determination.

We also highly appreciate the peaceful policy followed by the Soviet Union and the peace initiatives it has put forward recently, which all reflect the Soviet Union's eagerness to see a climate of stability and calm prevail in the world, in which all the peoples and nations of the world can exercise their right to self-determination, sovereignty, and independence, without any interference in their respective domestic affairs.

[Korolev] Thank you. You have mentioned the American threats against your country. If you please, Sir, what are the real causes, what is the platform for the present American maneuvers in the region, and what are, for instance, the real causes of the aggression against Libya and these threats against Syria?

[Khaddam] The United States has an expansionist plan aimed at controlling the Middle East, its strategic position, and its economic resources. This region, by virtue of its position and its sensitivity, constitutes a fundamental factor in the international situation. For this reason, controlling this region would enable the international imperialist forces, first among which is the United States, to achieve further success in their fight against the forces of liberation and progress in the world, foremost among which is the Soviet Union.

Syria follows a nationalist, anti-imperialist, and anti-Zionist policy. It struggles so that the Arabs can liberate their lands and build a progressive, independent Arab society. These objectives go against those of American imperialism.

On the other hand, our brothers in Libya struggle against the American and Zionist plans. For these reasons, we are being subjected to aggression or to the threat of aggression. However, the aggressive forces, no matter how big they may be, will never be able to change the course of history, because the will of people to triumph, and achieve peace and freedom is stronger than any unjust force. We are confident about the future.

[Korolev] Thank you. Finally, I thank you for this press interview, and I wish you personally, and the fraternal, friendly Syrian people the best of success in its action for the construction of the homeland. Thank you.

[Khaddam] Once again, thank you for this opportunity. I wish the friendly Soviet Union and its peoples more progress and prosperity, and I wish its leadership, above all Comrade Gorbachev, more happiness and success in their struggle not only for the Soviet Union but also for the peoples of the world.

Trofimenko Warns U.S.

LD281055 Tripoli JANA in English 0813 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow, Ramadan 20, May 28, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- A senior Soviet specialist on Soviet-U.S. relations warned that the U.S. Government will face serious consequences if it and its ally the Zionist enemy launched an aggression against Syria.

The deputy director of the Institute of American-Canadian Studies of the Soviet Academy of Sciences "Henry Trofimenko" stressed the need for the Soviet warnings to be taken seriously in this respect.

He said that the Soviet Union will stand by Syria's side militarily and politically, in the event of a U.S. or Zionist aggression on it. He indicated that such warning are not merely words but serious and effective warnings.

He stressed that the Soviet Union will stand with all its weight behind great Jamahiriyyah and Syria if they were subjected to a Zionist aggression inspired by the U.S. Administration.

Shevardnadze Sees Off Khaddam

LD291525 Moscow TASS in English 1523 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 29 TASS -- 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, a member of the leadership of the Ba'th Party and vice-president of the Syrian Arab Republic, left the Soviet Union today.

He was seen off at the airport by Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and foreign minister of the USSR, and other officials.

'Abd al-Halim Khaddam stayed in the USSR on a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet leadership.

Moscow Views Significance of Talks

LD292039 Moscow International Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 29 May 86

[From the "Window on the Arab World" program; commentary by Nikolay Grechkov]

[Text] Nikolay Grechkov begins with a commentary on the working visit to the USSR by Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, vice president of the Syrian Arab Republic. During the talks held in Moscow in the context of the visit, there has been an exchange of views on a large number of issues including the situation in the Middle East, current international issues, and Soviet-Syrian relations.

I would like to make an important point: In discussing the current situation in the Middle East and the Mediterranean, the Soviet and Syrian conferees have talked with a great deal of interest about the need for cohesiveness in the Arab ranks at a time of seriously escalating tension in this whole region.

During the Soviet-Syrian talks, the common viewpoint was that the United States and Israel bear the full responsibility for the tense situation there. These two states are trying to impose their military and political will on the Arabs, to drag them into humiliating deals with Israel, and to prevent a rapid settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict being reached.

The recent savage U.S. aggression against Libya and the continuous campaign of threats against Syria by the signatories of the strategic alliance should be viewed in the context of this policy.

It is natural that this question should be posed here: What can anyone sincerely interested in securing a lasting and just peace in the Middle East do to face up to this U.S.-Israeli assault in the region? The answer is clear: unity of action. As far as the USSR is concerned, it expresses its effective solidarity with whoever has become the target of conspiracies and threats. Our country has always given, and it is prepared to give in the future too, moral, political, and material support to the Arab countries -- including support to strengthen their defense capabilities.

This has been said clearly in the Soviet-Syrian talks and also in the Soviet-Libyan talks which took place on the previous day. At the banquet in honor of the Syrian vice president, Andrey Gromyko said: The Arab people are not alone; with them stand all the peace-loving forces and the majority of the states of the world. At the same time, it has been pointed out that the USSR is convinced that if the Arabs can unite this would be an effective weapon in response to the plots and their enemies.

The Syrian leadership has also [words indistinct]. As was said at the Moscow talks, The USSR and Syria agree that the fundamental interests of the Arabs in responding to the imperialist aggressions impose the need to mobilize all the progressive and nationalist forces.

LIBYAN LEADER JALLUD CONCLUDES VISIT TO MOSCOW

PRAVDA Reports Dinner Speeches

PM291105 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 1986 First Edition p 5

[Text] The Soviet Government hosted a dinner at the Grand Kremlin Palace on 27 May in honor of 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya.

Present at the dinner on the Soviet side were: N.I. Ryzhkov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.L. Sokolov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and USSR defense minister; A.F. Dobrynin, CPSU Central Committee secretary; USSR ministers; chairmen of USSR state committees, and other officials.

Comrades Nikolay Ryzhkov and 'Abd al-Salam Jallud made brief speeches during the dinner, which took place in a friendly atmosphere.

Nikolay Ryzhkov said: Please allow me first of all to sincerely welcome on behalf of the Soviet Government, all the representatives of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, led by Comrade 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of that country's revolutionary leadership. Attention throughout the world is now focused on your state. Some people who highly value the principles of national and social liberation see Libya as a country that did not flinch in the face of flagrant U.S. imperialist aggression. It has shown anew its determination to proceed along the path of building a new life according to the aims of the 1 September 1969 revolution. Others, who do not wish to abandon the hegemonist approach in relations between people, are trying to accuse Libya of anything for the sake of justifying their policy of state terrorism and disregard for the norms of international law and order and are whitewashing themselves.

But there cannot be and will not be a return to the times when the ways of the world were dictated by force. There will not be, because of history cannot be reversed and because the mighty forces of progress -- the socialist states, the overwhelming majority of the developing countries, and the entire, growing potential of the forces of peace -- are confronting imperialism and international reaction. The solidarity and active cooperation of these forces is an important guarantee for rendering futile the attempts of imperialism to seek social revenge. Any problems in relations between states should be solved by political means in our nuclear age. There is no other way.

Your meeting today with Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, and the Soviet-Libyan talks allow us to express our conviction that the basis of friendly cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Libyan Jamahiriya depends on the identity of their attitudes toward confronting imperialist policy -- the policy of aggression, violence, and interference in the affairs of others -- and their profound interest in preventing a nuclear war and in preserving and consolidating peace and guaranteeing the freedom, independence, and equality of all nations.

In conclusion, Nikolay Ryzhkov wished Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution, 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, and all Libyan guests success and good health. The head of the Soviet Government pointed out: We are convinced that friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Libyan peoples will be developed and strengthened in the future too. We wish the Libyan people success in building a new society, prosperity, and peace.

'Abd al-Salam Jallud said: The word "comrade" is a true Arab word. In translation, it means: A friend tested over the long road. And we are friends on just such a long road -- the road of history, the road of man's liberation from oppression, exploitation, and injustice.

The Libyan Arab people and the reactions of the West to the tragic incident which took place at the Chernobyl nuclear power station have confirmed that the capitalist West is unethical. The Libyan Arab people have since 1981 been living in a permanent state of political, economic, and military confrontation which necessitates that the Libyan people be permanently ready. The Libyan people are being subjected to provocations and acute savage aggressions. The history of mankind has never before witnessed a superpower such as the United States abandoning all ethics and laws governing relations between states and using all means of destruction in an attempt to kill the head of a sovereign state -- the leader of the Libyan revolution -- and his family.

'Abd al-Salam Jallud pointed out that the Libyan people thank the Soviet people for their firm attitude during the aggression. He said: The Libyan people bravely faced the U.S.-NATO assault and their economic, political, propaganda, and psychological aggression. Regrettably, the West European states and Japan accepted the U.S. terrorism and carried out their own political, economic, and propaganda campaigns. Even now there is the possibility that a military aggression may be launched as successive threats are made by the White House.

The initiative of Mikhail Gorbachev, which aims at delivering mankind from nuclear weapons by the year 2000, should be the goal of all peoples of the world and all forces of peace and democracy because this historic initiative means the preservation of life on our planet.

'Abd al-Salam Jallud condemned the Zionist-American oppression in the Arab world, the recent attack by racist South Africa against Zimbabwe, Zambia, and Botswana, the aggression against Nicaragua, and the threats against Syria and Iran. The very low pricing of raw materials obtained from the developing countries, the base, secret war being waged by the CIA against the honorable strugglers, and the subversive and espionage activities against the nations and the liberation movements, create a feeling of noconfidence in the future.

In conclusion, 'Abd al-Salam Jallud said that the Arab nation and its national revolutionary forces are proud of the friendship with the Soviet Union and see the Soviet Union's policy as a firm strategic policy in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reaction, and for the building of socialism, peace, freedom, and progress for all mankind.

JANA Version

LD272040 Tripoli JANA in English 1805 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow, Ramadan 19, May 27, JAMAHIRIYA News agency -- Mr. Nikolay Ryzhkov member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Soviet communist party held a dinner banquet this evening in honour of Staff Major 'Abd al-Salaam Ahmad Jallud and his accompanying delegation.

The banquet was attended by [words indistinct] the member of the Politburo and Foreign Minister, Marshal "Sergey Sokolov" the defence minister, "Antoliy Dobrinin" the head of the International Relations' Department at the Central Committee, "Konstantin Katushev" the head of the State Committee for Foreign Economic Relation and a number of Soviet officials.

Staff Major Jallud gave a speech on this occasion at the beginning of which he conveyed the greetings and regards of the Libyan Arab people for the firm Soviet stance on the U.S.-NATO aggression against Great Jamahiriya. He hailed the advanced relations of friendship and co-operation between the great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Soviet Union.

He confirmed that the Arab nation and its revolutionary and progressive forces highly treasure the friendship with the Soviet Union and regards it as an important strategic line in the struggle against imperialism, Zionism and reaction for the building of the world of socialism, peace, freedom and progress for all humanity's sons. It calls with all sincerity to the consolidation of the alliance of principles between great Jamahiriya and the friendly Soviet Union and between the Arab nation and the Soviet Union.

He indicated that this alliance and this friendship are a decisive action in our joint struggle to achieve our joint goals.

Staff Major Jallud in his speech confirmed: "The criminal terrorist U.S.-NATO aggression on the Libyan Arab people and the way in which the West tackled the regrettable incident at the Chernobyl nuclear reactor, had proven that the imperialist capitalist West has no morals".

He added: "Since 1981 the Libyan Arab people live in an imposed state of political, military and economic confrontation which led us to live in a state of urgency and constant maximum alert. We were exposed to daily provocations and intimidations in our waters and air spaces. We were subjected to repeated military assaults and in 1981 an aggression and another on 25 March 1986 and finally the savage barbarous failed aggression to which the U.S. terrorist administration massed the biggest air force and the highest military technology apart from the war of deceit and distortion".

Staff Major Jallud confirmed: "Mankind's history and the international and human conduct did not degrade in the past to the level that a super power such as the USA are moved by the power madness and disconcerned with any moral obligation by its massing all the means of destruction it owns and its technology to kill the leader of the revolution and his family in a mean cowardly operation".

He wondered by saying: "We would like to ask why did the U.S. do such a thing to brother Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi personally? They drank a victory toast at the White House in the belief that their aggression had succeeded and got rid of the brother leader. But what was the result? Complete failure of that criminal aggression militarily and politically. Reagan and his administration had fallen morally and politically."

Staff Major Jallud went on: "The whole world has condemned this criminal aggression. America was universally isolated. The Libyan Arab people thanks the steadfast stance of the Soviet Union during the aggression".

In his speech Staff Major Jallud confirmed that this visit has a special significance. It comes in the midst of enormous international events and developments that threaten world peace and stability and threaten the independence of nations if not their existence.

He said: "The U.S. Administration and the West in general are launching a crusade against Islam. In their concept, struggle is considered terrorism, the world liberation movements are terrorist movements and nations' resistance to aggression is terrorism".

He added: "The repeated U.S. criminal aggression on the Libyan Arab people, the threats to Syria and Iran, the hitting at Palestinian resistance, the destruction of Lebanon, the destruction of Lebanon, the occupation and threat to Nicaragua, the U.S.-Zionist thuggery in the Arab region, the thuggery of the regime of South Africa against the front line states in Africa which the recent aggression on Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana were the latest form of it. The practicing of the U.S. Administration and those two [word indistinct] racist regimes in occupied Palestine and South Africa of the organised state terrorism officially, [as received] the imposition of very low prices on the developing countries' raw materials, the closing of the markets of the capitalistic states, the protectionism practices, the embargo on the transfer of technology to the developing countries, the imposition of a monopolist, imperialist and capitalist economic system upon the world, the imposition of nuclear and traditional arms race, the secret dirty war the CIA launches against all honest freedom-fighters and the revolutionary force the world over and the spying against the nations and the liberation movements, all these things have created a state of fear for the future after the U.S. has made the U.N. Security Council ineffective by the irresponsible uses of veto to give legality to its aggressive actions and acts of aggression committed by the two hateful racist regimes in occupied Palestine and South Africa.

Staff Major Jallud went on to say: "In view of the Soviet Union's responsibilities in preserving peace and security, the granting of freedom for small nations and in views of the pioneering role of the great Al-Fateh of September revolution in the world's struggle. We attach an historic importance to this visit. Also the progressive force and the small nations that are threatened by aggression and the world's liberation movements are all looking forward to the outcome of this visit." He said: "We hope that during this visit, we will be able to give a qualitative move to the strong relations of friendship and co-operation that bind our two countries and bear our responsibilities in the struggle in a way that preserves security, peace and progress for our peoples and all the world's nations."

At the end of his speech, Staff Major Jallud confirmed that the Arab nation and its revolutionary and nationalist powers highly treasure their friendship with the Soviet Union and consider it a strategic important line in the struggle against imperialism, liberty and progress for all mankind. They call with all sincerity for the consolidation of the ideological alliance between Libya and the friendly Soviet Union and the Arab nation and the Soviet Union." He confirmed that this alliance and this friendship are a decisive factor in our joint struggle to reach our joint goals."

The chairman of the Soviet Council of Ministers, Mr. Nikolay Tikhonov [as received], delivered a speech, welcoming Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and his entourage. He paid tribute to the steadfastness displayed by Al-Jamahiriyah in the face the abortive U.S.-NATO aggression, lauding the firm resolve of the Libyan Arab people to take the road of building a new life according to the objectives of the great al-Fateh Revolution.

He added that those who cherished the national and social liberation saw in Libya a country that had not and would not retreat from encountering U.S. aggression. As regards the others, he continued, who did not want to give up the hegemony behavior in the relations among peoples, they endeavoured to accuse Libya in everything in a bid to achieve one end, namely, the justification of their policy based on state-sponsored terrorism and non-respect on their part of international law principles.

He, furthermore, emphasized that there would never be any return to those times in which power arrogance reigned supreme worldwide. Likewise, the wheel of history, he added, would never rotate towards the back, stressing that the forces of progress were in constant confrontation with imperialism and reaction. He asserted that the solidarity of these forces and their continuing inter-action and active cooperation were an important guarantee for the foiling the imperialist objectives.

He pointed out, furthermore, that the Libyan Arab-Soviet meeting and the concomitant talks that took place in the forefront of which was the meeting held with the secretary general of the USSR Communist Party, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, enabled the two sides to express their conviction that the cordial cooperation between the Soviet Union and great Al-Jamahiriyah stemmed from the unity of their stand in facing the policy of aggression and imperialist violence as well as the interference in others' affairs. He stressed that this would be based on the great attention given by the two sides to safeguard and reinforce peace and keep off the danger of nuclear war, let alone securing the freedom and independence of all peoples.

He concluded by stating that the friendship and cooperation between the Libyan Arab and Soviet peoples would continue for the mutual good of both of them.

Gorbachev Announces Military Backing

LD300135 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2315 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, CPSU general secretary, announced military backing for the great Jamahiriyah. The Soviet leader reaffirmed the Soviet Unions's decisive and firm stand by the great Jamahiriyah in the confrontation with the aggressive U.S. imperialist schemes, during his reception of brother Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud in Moscow. Mikhail Gorbachev also affirmed backing and support for Syria in confronting the imperialist threats. The working visit being paid by Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and his accompanying delegation to the Soviet Union continues.

Cooperation Agreement Not Signed

LD291445 Kuwait KUNA in English 1358 GMT 29 May 86

[By Khaled al-Tarrah]

[Text] Moscow, May 29 (KUNA) -- The Soviet Union will not sign a friendship and co-operation agreement with Libya, one of its closest allies in the Arab region, during the current visit here by Libyan Revolution Command member 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, diplomatic sources said here Thursday.

The sources said that both sides stressed at the talks that future cooperation should be based on the long-term cooperation program.

Jallud arrived here Monday heading a military and economic team on a "work" visit which coincided with an official visit to the Soviet capital by Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam.

It is expected that Jallud will sign an arms purchase deal here, although sources believe that the contract will not include advanced Soviet weapons.

Meanwhile, political observers here said that official statements on the Libyan-Soviet talks did not include any reference to the Palestinian problem due to differences over unity of the PLO and the organization's leadership.

Jallud has met yesterday with Soviet Prime Minister Nikolay Ryzhkov for talks on means of developing cooperation in scientific and economic fields.

Shevardnadze Meets Libyan Counterpart

LD291138 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] A meeting between Comrade Shevardnadze, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of foreign affairs, and Maqhur, secretary of the people's committee of the Libyan People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, took place on 28 May.

During the talk, which took place in a friendly and constructive spirit, the heads of foreign policy departments of the two countries exchanged views on a number of questions of the further development of friendly Soviet-Libyan relations, as well as on a number of the most important contemporary problems of mutual interest.

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Maqhur expressed deep gratitude to the Soviet Union for its effective solidarity with the Libyan people in opposing the aggressive encroachments of U.S. imperialism.

Shevardnadze stressed that the people of the Libyan Jamahiriya can continue to count on the firm support of the USSR in their just struggle for freedom, independence, and a peaceful life.

Jallud Meets Sokolov, Others

LD291057 Tripoli JANA in English 1000 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow, Ramadan 21, May 29, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud met yesterday afternoon in Moscow Marshal Sergey Sokolov, Soviet Politbureau member and minister of defence.

Also present from the Soviet side were Marshal Akhromeyev, chief of Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, first deputy of the minister of defence, commander of the Air Defence Force, Flight Marshal Yefimov, deputy defence minister and commander of the Air Force, Navy Admiral Kankov, director of the General Administration of the War Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, General Larinov, assistant defence minister and General Sikinov, commander of the communication and information.

Jallud Departs

LD301027 Moscow TASS in English 1022 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 30 TASS -- 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, a member of the revolutionary leadership of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, departed from Moscow today. He had been staying in the Soviet Union since Monday on a working visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

At Vnukovo Airport 'Abd al-Salam Jallud was seen off by Nikolay Ryzhkov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U.S.S.R., Sergey Sokolov, an alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, minister of defense of the U.S.S.R., and other officials.

MOSCOW COMMENTS ON JALLUD, KHADDAM VISITS

LD292328 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1530 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Talks took place in Moscow between Soviet leaders and two prominent Arab personalities, 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the revolutionary command in Libya, and 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, the Syrian vice president.

In the talks, a detailed exchange of views took place about the vital international issues, including the Mediterranean and Middle Eastern issues, in addition to the issues of relations between these two Arab countries and the Soviet Union.

The amicable practical contacts of the Soviet leadership with the Arab representatives are a natural phenomenon that reflect the continuous development of Soviet-Arab relations. However, the current talks took place during a special international situation, since tension has sharply escalated in the Mediterranean and Middle East. The culprits responsible for this tension are well known. They are the imperialists and the Zionists. In order to suppress the wishes of the peoples to progress and develop independently, these strategic allies will do anything to impose their control on them, and they carry out acts of flagrant aggression against the sovereign states.

Contempt for the wishes and radical interest of peoples was Washington's reply to our call for making civilized relations the criterion of dealing between the countries, as the Soviet President Andrey Gromyko pointed out during his meeting with Mr 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam. Some people do not want to accept the clear fact that the policies of hegemony and military violence has no future in the nuclear age. It is quite clear that the nuclear tests in Nevada, the undeclared wars against Nicaragua and Afghanistan, the aggression against Libya, and the intimidation and threats of the American-Israeli campaign against Syria are steps toward the fulfillment of the sinister principle of neoglobalism, whose essence, if we call things by their proper names, is international robbery and state terrorism.

It is understood that the importance of consolidating the unity of the Arab countries, which are continuously exposed to imperialist and Zionist attacks, with all the anti-imperialist forces increases rapidly during these circumstances. As for the Soviet Union, its leaders said clearly during the talks that the Arab peoples are not alone in their struggle. The Soviet Union and the majority of the countries of the world are with them.

The Moscow Talks brought out the conformity of the views of the two peace-loving Arab countries and the Soviet Union on many issues concerning the Arab East; the closeness of their international political interests; and the trust between their leaders. This trust was invested in many complicated events in the Middle East. The Soviet Union stressed that it will continue to give comprehensive support to the Arab peoples in their struggle for independence; for the legitimate rights of peoples, including the Palestinian Arab people, and for the firm just peace in the Middle East.

Naturally, the talks were not restricted to the political and diplomatic support and the development of economic relations. During the Moscow meetings, they also discussed the specific issues of increasing assistance to the Arab countries in consolidating their defensive abilities as a result of the conclusions of the armed U.S. attack against Libya. This is of common Arab interest, since it is clear that imperialism and Zionism are trying to divide the detachments of the Arab national liberation movement into parts and to divide the anti-imperialist front.

The actions of imperialism and Zionism constitute an actual danger against peace not only in this region, but also outside it. Preventing the implementation of the U.S. and Israeli schemes against two freedom-loving Arab countries -- Libya and Syria -- means preventing such a development of the events which could lead to tragic consequences for many Arab peoples in the Middle East and for the other peoples of earth simultaneously.

LIZICHEV RETURNS FROM VISIT TO SYRIA

PM271258 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] Army General A.D. Lizichev, CPSU Central Committee member and chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate, was on a working visit to Syria at the invitation of the Syrian Defense Ministry 19-24 May.

Army Gen A.D. Lizichev was received by Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad. During a talk, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on questions of the international situation, the Near East situation, and Soviet-Syrian cooperation.

Meetings were held with Syrian Defense Minister General M. Talas; Lieutenant General H. al-Shihabi, chief of the Syrian Armed Forces General Staff; and Major General (D.) Juknah, chief of the Syrian Armed Forces Political Directorate.

At the Syrian Armed Forces Political Directorate there was an exchange of opinions on topical questions of the education, training, and moral and psychological tempering of servicemen. The Soviet guests familiarized themselves with the setup of educational and training work in a number of Army and Navy formations and units. The meetings with Syrian Armed Forces generals, officers, soldiers, and sailors were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Army Gen A.D. Lizichev and accompanying officials returned to Moscow 24 May. At Sheremetyevo Airport Army Gen A.D. Lizichev was met by Admiral A.I. Sorokin, first deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; Colonel General V.S. Nechayev, deputy chief of the Soviet Army and Navy Main Political Directorate; and other senior political officials.

Brigadier General I. Nasif, military attache at the Syrian Embassy to the USSR, was among the welcoming party.

CHERNAVIN WELCOMES SYRIAN NAVY COMMANDER

PM281546 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 May 86 Second Edition p 3

[Unattributed report: "On an Official Visit"]

[Text] Fleet Division General Mustafa Wajih Tayyarah, commander of the Syrian Navy, arrived in the Soviet Union on 26 May on an official visit at the invitation of Fleet Admiral V.N. Chernavin, commander in chief of the Navy and USSR deputy defense minister.

The guest from Syria was met at the airport by Flt Adm V.N. Chernavin and by other admirals and officers.

The welcoming party included Brigade General I. Nasif, military, naval, and air attache at the Syrian Embassy in the USSR.

On 27 May Flt Div Gen M.W. Tayyarah paid a call on Flt Adm V.N. Chernavin, commander in chief of the Navy.

On the same day M.W. Tayyarah visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier by the Kremlin wall.

COMMENTARY ON THATCHER VISIT TO ISRAEL

Expresses 'Surprise'

LD251346 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 25 TASS -- TASS commentator Mikhail Krutikhin writes:

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain has arrived in Israel for an official visit. And the very first feeling which she hurried to express upon arrival was 'surprise'. How come that even since the State of Israel was founded in 1948 no leader of British cabinet ever visited Tel Aviv in his official capacity!

This fact really looks paradoxical. The state where militant Zionists are in power is known to owe its emergence to a considerable extent to the practical actions of British politicians who had exercised their mandate over Palestine. The roots of the present Middle East conflict are hidden in the history of the mandate.

One of the main goals of the British mandate in Palestine had been precisely to promote the establishment of a Zionist state in the very heart of the Arab world.

True to the cynical principle "divide and rule", the British expected to play on conflict situations artificially brought about by them in [words indistinct] their neo-colonialist will upon the Arabs living there. The Arabs had lived in the territory from time immemorial in peace and tranquility. And only the London-sanctioned mass transfer of Jews to Palestine and the subsequent establishment of Israel had introduced the terrible tragedy to the Arab people of Palestine.

It is not superfluous for contemporary politicians to recall history sometimes. The first big uprising of Palestinian Arabs against the pro-Zionist policy of the British mandate authorities erupted in April 1936, and the British used troops to suppress the action. At the same time the so-called "Lord Peel Commission" was formed in London and for the first time officially called for creating a Jewish state in Palestine and for providing it with land by driving out the indigenous Arab population.

Over the period of the validity of the British mandate, the number of Jewish settlements grew from 47 to more than two hundred.

Previously and now London's policy has been and remains pro-Zionist. Any attempts by Margaret Thatcher during this visit to present the policy as being different from the United States' aggressive course in the Middle East are doomed to failure. The prime minister of Britain has arrived in the area virtually in the role of Washington's emissary. She does not even conceal that she expects, by leaning on 'moderate Arab leaders', to revive the so-called 'peace process', or in other words -- separate deals after the Camp-David pattern. It is not fortuitous that Thatcher in her pronouncements on this subject has repeatedly mentioned Jordan. It is precisely that country that is now the focus of attention of both Washington and London. It is upon it that U.S. and British politicians intend to impose their 'settlement' version which runs counter to the national interests of the Jordanian people.

Advocates U.S. Policies

LD252150 Moscow TASS in English 2129 GMT 25 May 86

[Text] Damascus May 25 TASS -- Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Great Britain arrived in Israel for a visit. It is the first ever official trip of a head of the British cabinet to Israel in the entire history of that state. According to reports reaching here, Mrs Thatcher plans to meet with Israeli Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and other Israeli officials, and also with a number of Palestinians from the West Bank of the River Jordan and the Gaza Strip.

Although before the trip the British prime minister repeatedly tried to create the impression that the purpose of her visit was allegedly to demonstrate "independence" of Britain's policy in the Middle East from that of the United States, observers note that Mrs Thatcher will advocate precisely U.S. plans for the Mid-East settlement.

During the stay in Israel Mrs. Thatcher will also discuss the problem of "terrorism". Britain's stand on that matter is well known. London has teamed up with Washington which advanced its concept of "neoglobalism" under the pretext of combatting terrorism and is now scaling up its interference in a number of regions of the world.

Mrs Thatcher personally permitted the U.S. Air Force to use British airfields for staging a bandit bombing raid on Libya last April. The British delegate at the United Nations security Council at one with the U.S. representative vetoed a resolution condemning the barbarous South African raid on three African nations. That operation had also been staged under the pretext of combatting terrorism.

London May 25 TASS -- British officials, according to the London-based FINANCIAL TIMES newspaper, said that on her trip to Israel Mrs Thatcher would not be bringing any new proposals for the Middle East settlement. Although she devotes her visit to the search for ideas that could promote a peaceful settlement of the crisis she has no illusions that the visit would make any appreciable contribution to that process.

TASS Expresses Skepticism

LD271714 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1340 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 27 May (TASS) -- TASS Political Observer Boris Shabayev writes:

What epithets the West has piled on the first visit to Tel Aviv by a British head of government since the existence of the State of Israel. Publicizing the visit, circles close to Whitehall have hastened to call it "historic." On the other side of the channel they are inclined to think it should be seen as "idyllic." Both views come from the official version, according to which Mrs Thatcher's visit was made for peacemaking purposes, and differ from one another only in mood: formally optimistic in one case, and skeptical in the other.

But the heart of the matter is that the British prime minister's visit does not and did not have anything to do with a desire to contribute to the cause of achieving genuine peace in the Middle East. The "Iron Lady" had a different mission: In conditions when the United States has brought universal wrath and indignation on itself through its bandit raid on Libya, to act the role of Washington's envoy and try to push forward the U.S. scenario of a Middle East "settlement." This "nuance" was very accurately noticed by NIHON KEIZAI of Japan.

What ideas did M. Thatcher bring to this extremely tense region? In the first place, the idea of a new, separate deal with Isreal, this time involving Jordan. Second, the idea of some kind of "democratization" of the West Bank and Gaza Strip Arab land occupied by Israel, or, if one is frank, of searching for collaborators among the Palestinians who are prepared to betray their holy cause for thirty pieces of silver. But on granting the Palestinian Arab people their inalienable right to selfgovernment, and to the creation of their own national state, and on the participation of the sole legal representatives of that people -- the PLO -- in deciding its fate, Mrs Thatcher spoke not a word throughout her visit. In other words, the root problem of the Near East crisis remained for her "outside the picture."

Is it possible that in understanding this trip, Downing Street forgot that all these ideas have more than once and in almost decisive manner been rejected as capitulationist by the Arab world? Did Downing Street really think that the Arabs have short memories and that they have forgotten already who, just a few weeks ago, gave the go-ahead for U.S. bombers from British bases to carry out a raid on Libyan towns? Just as on that tragic night, London today appears in the unenviable role of accomplice in Washington's anti-Arab actions.

Is this not the reason for -- as the British DAILY MAIL concludes -- Margaret Thatcher coming home empty-handed?

MOSCOW MEETING MARKS JORDANIAN INDEPENDENCE DAY

PM271346 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 24 May 86 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general headline "Official Reports"]

[Text] Relations between the Soviet Union and Jordan are developing in the interests of the peoples of both countries and in the name of peace and progress. This was noted at a public soiree devoted to Jordan's national holiday -- Independence Day -- held in Moscow on 22 May.

BRIEFS

SHIPPING AGREEMENT WITH UAE -- Andrey Popov, our correspondent in the Near East, reports: Economic ties between the USSR and the UAE are developing successfully. An agreement has recently been signed in the capital of Dubai, the second largest Emirate, in accordance with which the Soviet Black Sea Shipping Line will open regular container traffic from the USSR through Italy, Saudi Arabia to Dubai, and farther on to India, Singapore, Malaysia, and Hong Kong. Khalid Khalifa al-Zawah, deputy director of the Duabai port noted in conversation with our correspondent that UAE business and political circles welcomed the development of mutually advantageous ties between our countries. Soviet drilling equipment has long since made a name for itself here; oil and petroleum product storage facilities made in the USSR have been in use for many years. The new container line, in view of the deputy director of the port, opens up further prospects for expansion of cooperation between the USSR and the UAE. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 22 May 86 LD]

LATEST DEVELOPMENTS ON CHERNOBYL REPORTED

Scientist Says Death Toll at 21

AU291349 Paris AFP in English 1340 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Cologne, West Germany, May 29 (AFP) -- The death toll from the April 26 nuclear accident in Chernobyl, Soviet Ukraine, has risen from 19 to 21, the Soviet co-chairman of the International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War (IPPNW), said here Thursday.

Yevgeniy Chazov said 299 people had been hospitalized in the wake of the disaster, including 30 in "serious condition".

The IPPNW is currently holding its world congress here.

Cleanup To Continue Through June

LD292251 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 29 May 86

[Special Correspondent Vladimir Mikhaylenko interview with Chernobyl decontamination unit head; date not given -- recorded]

[Text] [Mikhaylenko] This rayon was being thoroughly combed by a radioactivity reconnaissance group 15 minutes ago and immediately the area was ringed by a convoy of army vehicles resembling gas-tankers. Each of them had its duty to perform. The pumping installations were put into operation, and taut jets of a chemical solution played upon fences, house roofs, the tree-tops, and television antennas. Work in the area is now being carried out by Captain Babkov's subunit.

Nikolay Vasilyevich, you have been setting about decontamination in Chernobyl for the first time. What did you begin with?

[Babkov] We have treated the most vitally important and essential installations of the town -- namely, the outpatients clinics and the canteens -- that is, those points that are needed first and foremost for the people who are carrying out large-scale work here in assisting in the restoration of Chernobyl land, Chernobyl enterprises, and all this beautiful corner of their land. We naturally began with the adjacent villages and have been treating settlements and hamlets. We have thus already....

[Mikhaylenko, interrupting] ...step by step and street by street.

[Babkov] ...step by step and street by street reaching almost to the center of the town of Chernobyl.

[Mikhaylenko] The radiation monitoring reconnaissance workers are going ahead of you.

[Babkov] Yes, that is right. In the forefront are the radiation-monitoring chemical workers, who are measuring the level of radiation and contamination prior to treatment. Then we carry out the special treatment, after which they carry out a further check measurement. This shows that the level is being reduced to a normal dosage.

[Mikhaylenko] So, you are cleaning up the town of Chernobyl for its inhabitants?

[Babkov] Yes, indeed. We are endeavoring to see that the inhabitants of Chernobyl can return to their town as quickly as possible and set about normal life as before.

[Mikhaylenko] Nikolay Vasiliyevich, it is fairly easy for you to deal with these single-story houses, but how will the work be when one reaches the new rayon where there are five-story blocks?

[Babkov] In the rayons where there are larger buildings -- five-story ones -- our companies of firemen are coming to our assistance. They also came here with us. Their equipment includes so-called water cannon. With jets that can easily in practice reach up to a five-story building without great effort.

[Mikhaylenko] How long in your view will it take to clean up everything here?

[Babkov] We still have more work to do. We shall have to work throughout the month of June.

Sakharov Interview on Chernobyl

DW300835 Hamburg BILD in German 30 May 86 p 4

["Exclusive" BILD report by Peter Bartels: "Sakharov on Chernobyl: It Was Terrible"]

[Text] "It was terrible what happened (in Chernobyl), a tragedy like that of Challenger..."

This was said by Andrey Sakharov, the famous Soviet nuclear physicist, by phone to his wife Yelena Bonner in the United States. The Soviets recorded the talk with microphones and hidden cameras.

The new video cassette BILD received yesterday from Moscow, was recorded 14 days ago in Gorki, Sakharov's place of exile. The Kremlin had him interviewed for the first time by a (Soviet) reporter -- on a side street in Gorki.

Reporter: "I am from GORKOVSKIY RABOCHIY (GORKI WORKER)."

Sakharov unbelieving: "The GORKOVSKIY RABOCHIY?"

Reporter: "Excuse me please, but this is the first time I have had an opportunity to speak to Academician Sakharov. Can you satisfy my professional curiosity? Everybody speaks of Chernobyl at the moment. An accident..."

Sakharov: "A terrible accident."

Reporter: "The papers write about a radiation of 10-15 milliroentgen per hour. Is that much?"

Sakharov: "No, it is only little. You see, those who died received a much higher dose. They got several hundred roentgen."

Reporter: "I also deal with ecological issues for our newspaper. I believe that the accident will have some effect on nature."

Sakharov: "It could have some effects..."

Here the video cassette sound suddenly becomes indistinct. It becomes intelligible again when Sakharov says: "However, you know, it was not nature that tried to put the fire out, they were firefighters."

Reporter: "Yes, I understand what you mean. Will we have to deal with consequences?"

Sakharov: "No, nothing serious. Not for the people outside the power plant zone."

Reporter: "Nevertheless, we must continue our fight to achieve renunciation of nuclear weapons."

Sakharov: "Total renunciation. Naturally, yes, naturally. It is a terrible threat to mankind."

Reporter: "We have announced a moratorium (voluntary nuclear test halt) until 6 August. However, the Americans have not responded."

Sakharov: "They believe that without nuclear weapons they will be unable to resist the Soviets. As long as tensions exist, we will be unable to achieve agreement."

Report on Belorussian Evacuees

PM220930 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 20 May 86 Morning Edition p 3

[IZVESTIYA correspondent N. Matukovskiy report: "Rallying Round; IZVESTIYA Correspondent Reports From Areas Around Chernobyl AES"]

[Text] Gomel Oblast, Belorussian SSR -- Trouble knows no frontiers, especially the kind that has occurred at the Chernobyl AES. It silently "crossed" from the right, Ukrainian, bank of the Pripyat to the left, Belorussian, bank. Radiation monitors sensed the danger and raised the alarm: The radiation level in the area adjoining the AES had risen. Three densely populated rayons of Gomel Oblast -- Narovlyanskiy, Khoynikskiy, and Braginskiy -- are located on the banks of the river in this area.

Captain First Rank D.F. Zhukovskiy, chief of the oblast civil defense staff, relates: "We set up our headquarters in Khoyniki because several villages in this rayon were 5-7 km as the crow flies from the Chernobyl AES. We wanted to be as close as possible to the site of the disaster to assess the scale of what had happened accurately. It soon became obvious that emergency measures -- the evacuation of people -- were essential. It was difficult to believe this: All around us were blossoming orchards, the sun was shining brightly, blue skies were overhead... But it was from there, from the sky, that the invisible danger was descending. And because it was an invisible and a silent danger, people refused to believe that it was there..." D.M. Demichev, first secretary of the Khoynikskiy party raykom, takes up the story: "The situation demanded exceptionally quick responses. First of all, children, pregnant women, and mothers with children up to the age of 7 were evacuated. Aleksandr Adamovich Grakhovskiy, chairman of the oblispolkom, never left the headquarters. The question of transport, of sanatoriums, health centers, and young pioneer camps in the north of the oblast was resolved as we went along. This is where the first evacuees were sent. Buses and trucks from other rayons and oblasts were already converging on these centers. Everyone wanted to help us. It is really true, people rally round when misfortune strikes! This was our experience, from the beginning. Then we cleared the farms and villages where the radiation was high -- Radan Massany, Chamkov, Ulas... Alas, it is very difficult for peasants to leave familiar places, their house and home, the surroundings in which they grew up, the blossoming orchard, the lilac beneath the window... And it had to be done within an hour or two... Understandably, there were tears. P.M. Kuzmenko, chairman of the Oravichskiy rural soviet ispolkom, told me that he saw a man embracing a dog, bidding farewell to it as if it were human. Silly "emotionalism" in the circumstances? No! It would be odd if people behaved differently. But no one protested, no one complained. No wailing, no panic, no fear. Everyone understood: If it were not necessary they would not be evacuating us."

"Just a few old women took some persuading," A.I. Obukhov relates. "They even hid in the cellars. You would find them there, and they would say: 'My dear! Just look how my orchard is blossoming! Who will look after it? And who is going to feed the

Nonetheless, they were all evacuated to the last one: What had to be done had to be done. Within a matter of hours they had roofs over their heads and tables to sit down at. Dmitriy Mikhaylovich admits:

Frankly speaking, I was afraid of problems about accommodation for the evacuees. People might grumble: Why do we have to have strangers in our house? How wrong I was about my own people! Even before the buses arrived people were outside their houses, waiting. Everywhere the tables were laid, the baths were heated, and the beds were made up. P.F. Oreshchenko, chairman of the Dvorishchanskiy rural soviet ispolkom, took eight people into his house, while he and his wife went to live with a neighbor. Some people came running to Oreshchenko with complaints: 'Why did you not send us anybody? What is wrong with our house? Are you trying to offend us, chairman!'" I was sitting with N.I. Sadchenko, director of the "Sudkovo" Sovkhoz, which took in the "Oravichi" Sovkhoz, whose director is G.A. Mikhailov. P.M. Kuzmenko, chairman of the Oravichskiy rural soviet ispolkom, was also present.

"We were warmly welcomed, like relations," Pavel Mikhaylovich said. "The baths are working round the clock. We have to wash ourselves properly. Food is free, three meals a day. Everyone has received an allowance of R200 and a vegetable plot. The two sovkhoses — 'Sudkovo' and 'Oravichi' — have merged into one farm. A joint session of the two rural soviets was held followed by a general meeting of the two sovkhoses' Communists. There was only one question on the agenda. How are we going to work in the new conditions?" "We planned it like that from the outset," N.I. Sadchenko said, "coupling kolkhozes with kolkhozes and sovkhoses with sovkhoses. Even pensioners lent a hand... Misfortune has brought people closer together, it has shown us that everything we have, work, land, homes, is there to be shared." Life in the rayon goes on. One of the evacuees lost his billfold with R400 in it. They looked for the owner for several days. They found him and returned the billfold to him. At the raykom bureau V.D. Krivchenko, welder at the "1 May" Kolkhoz, and M.I. Kulak, a milkmaid at the same kolkhoz, were accepted as candidate party members. They were asked an unexpected question at the bureau session: Have you not changed your mind about getting married after all that has happened? No, nothing can stop us. We are firmly decided.

On 13 May a soccer match between Khoyniki and Bragin took place at the local sports ground. The home team won 4:3. The return match took place in Bragin 18 May... And Khoyniki won again, 2:0. The home team was "peeved"! From Khoyniki I drove to Bragin, which suffered more than others. Thirty population centers, almost 8,000 people were evacuated from here to the safe zone. Tsglovskiy rural soviet had a population of 1,440 people for instance, and it took in 1,583 people from the southern zone. The village Mikhnovka with 99 inhabitants took in another 93, Rudnya 240, Lubyanski 184, Komanov 113, Shkuraty 245, Ugly 389...

"The situation here is further complicated," G.N. Pankov, first secretary of the party raykom, relates, "by the fact that the most prosperous farms were in the southern part of the rayon. They each had an excellent club, or even a cultural center, and one or even several canteens... People had become used to these amenities. And now they have lost them, of course. In the northern part of the rayon, to where the people from the 30-km zone have been evacuated, the farms are less prosperous. So we are faced with the difficult task of doing everything to ensure that the differences in living standards do not make themselves felt. People are living in cramped conditions, but they get on well and they understand that what is needed is patience. Let's go, you will see for yourself." Uglovskiy rural soviet, "Engels" Kolkhoz. It took in the "Posudovo" Sovkhoz. On our way there, Georgiy Nikolayevich told me "how it all went." Additional baths and showers were needed, it was hot and dusty. People washed. Several hundred camp beds, mattresses, and sets of bedding were brought in. Camp beds are all well and good, but some houses are simply too small to put them up. People sleep on the floor. Sometimes two to a mattress... Eight to nine people per house. But what can you do? It all happened so suddenly...

However, no complaints here either. Everyone understands. There is no other way. Food is free and it is superbly organized.

The Uglovskaye school gym has been turned into a canteen and the school canteen into a kitchen. The cooking is good and there is enough food.

We arrived in time for dinner with the "Posudovo" Sovkhoz livestock farmers. We just got talking and, of course, the first question was: "When will we be going home?" Alas, there is no answer to this question yet. Scientist in cooperation with special military groups and Ministry of Internal Affairs staff are investigating the most effective methods for decontaminating the evacuated area. It is necessary to treat every house, every structure, every meter of land. People will be able to return only when complete safety can be guaranteed.

My last interview was with Aleksey Stepanovich Kamay, first secretary of the party obkom, who had also just returned from the diaster area. He goes there every other day. N.N. Slyunkov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee politburo and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, flies in by helicopter several times a week. Deputy Chairmen of the Belorussian Council of Ministers V.G. Yevtuk and A.A. Petrov are almost always here. Everyone in Belorussia from Central Committee secretaries down to kolkhoz members is thinking about these three Gomel Oblast rayons. Everyone thinks of nothing but how to help the victims.

"All kinds of equipment are now arriving here from all the republic's oblasts," A.S. Kamay relates, "trucks machines for hosing down the streets (all streets and roads in the area have to be hosed down several times per day), and asphalt pavers (radioactive dust can be washed off hard-surfaced roads more easily than off dirt tracks).

"The zone of heightened radiation comprises 50 settlements and villages in 3 of the oblast's rayons and 13 rural soviets. More than 26,000 people and 36,000 head of cattle had to be evacuated.

"Once again we were able to see for ourselves that extreme situations bring out all the best qualities in people. In the complex situation of the evacuation there has not been a single incident, a single 'false note'! Within a matter of hours, hundreds of trucks were adapted for transporting livestock and hundreds of enclosures to receive the livestock were put up, dozens of additional baths and showers were set up, reception facilities for people were prepared, special trucks were sealed to make them suitable for the transportation of food products... Food supplies for the population were in no way affected. The oblast's industry is operating normally and even exceeding last year's rates." "Aleksey Stepanovich, you too have probably been asked: When will people be able to return home?" "I have been asked. But I cannot answer this question today. Scientists, radiologists, and biologists are at work... They are making calculations for every population center, for every type of soil. And every type will be treated differently, in its 'own' way. One thing is clear: We have no intention of gambling with people's health. We have been offered help by many oblasts in the RSFSR. We will dispatch thousands of children, all pregnant women, and young mothers from the affected area to their sanatoriums, health centers, and camps. School children from this area will get their school reports without exams according to their results throughout the year.

"In conclusion, I would like to say: The diaster has brought us closer together, made us into a family. And it has taught us a great deal."

REPORTAGE ON YELTSIN ACTIVITIES

PM281500 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 20 May 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Accounting and Monitoring -- A Concern for Everyone. People's Control Report and Election Campaign"]

[Excerpts] V.I. Lenin described accounting and monitoring as the chief economic task. The topicality and importance of this assessment today are indisputable. The implementation of Lenin's directives for constant, daily and universal monitoring of economic activity is one of the most important reserves for enhancing production efficiency, saving national economic resources, improving organization and labor discipline, and solving social questions.

This approach to achievements and tasks was adopted in the discussion at a conference of labor collective representatives on the report and election of the people's control committee of workers from the enterprise led by I.V. Tishin.

The report and speeches offered self-critical assessments, and most of the proposals were businesslike and aimed accurately at improving work and implementing the restructuring without which it would be impossible to fulfill the 27th party congress decisions. Taking part in the conference's work were B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, and V.V. Shiryayev, chairman of the Moscow City People's Control Committee.

In conclusion, B.N. Yeltsin replied to numerous questions from the participants in the conference.

Meets Young Architects

PM281510 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 21 May 86 p 1

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Consulting the Muscovites": "Meeting With Young Architects"]

[Excerpts] A meeting of the capital's young architects with the leadership of the Moscow party Gorkom was held at the Political Education House of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Obkom yesterday. The meeting was attended by those who, in the decades to come, will have to build Moscow, shape its appearance, and fuse in harmonious unity the centuries-old city building traditions and the new architectural ideas oriented toward the 21st century. At the end of the meeting B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, replied to numerous questions from the young architects.

Visits Machinery Plant

LD220937 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 21 May 86

[Text] Assembly-line machines and special machine tools with the brandname of the Moscow Production Association are in operation at many of our enterprises. This collective is the first in the country to start production of entire complexes of equipment for automating individual shops, instead of just whole plants. The machinery manufactured here works successfully at the machine-building giants, such as a Rostselmash, Kamaz and many others. For its great contribution to the development and organization of production of highly productive automated equipment, fulfillment of targets of the 11th 5-year Plan ahead of schedule and the adopted socialist pledges, the association has been honored with the Order of October Revolution.

A ceremonious meeting was held at the enterprise today to present the order. The award to the collective was handed over by Yeltsin, candidate member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. In his speech, as well as during his conversations with workers, designers and leaders of enterprises while visiting the residential area of the machine tool builders, he drew attention to the existing potential for the output of the best world models of metal processing machine tools and stressed the need to resolve issues relating to social problems and those of amenities of those who work at the enterprise and to expand the range of services rendered within the works.

Awards were also presented to a group of leading workers of the enterprise. Participants in the meeting expressed their profound gratitude for the high assessment of their work and reasserted their determination to do shock labor in the future, putting the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress into practice.

Meets with Moscow TU Leaders

PM281512 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 24 May 86 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conversation in the Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpts] B.N. Yeltsin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, had a conversation with the leadership of the Moscow City Trade Union Council and chairmen of the city councils of sector trade unions at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom yesterday. B.N. Yeltsin set specific tasks for restructuring the work of the Moscow City Trade Union Council and the city councils of sector trade unions and stepping up the attention paid by the trade unions to the participation of Moscow working people in the implementation of the party congress decisions.

Attends Conference on Moscow Development

PM281534 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 May 86 p 1

[Unattributed report under the rubric "Consulting the Muscovites": "How Is the Capital To Develop"]

[Excerpts] A conference of representatives from the city's party and soviet organs and economic organizations was held at the Moscow CPSU Gorkom and Obkom Political Education House to discuss the draft Concepts of Moscow's Comprehensive Socioeconomic Development Through the Year 2000. B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom, addressed the conference.

ROME DAILY REPORTS YELTSIN MEETING IN MOSCOW

PM291446 Rome LA REPUBBLICA in Italian 25-26 May 86 p 11

[Alberto Jacoviello dispatch: "This Is How Yeltsin Is Punishing the Party"]

[Excerpt] Moscow -- A meeting of the capital's communist aktiv, that is, of party cadres, was convened by the new secretary Boris Yeltsin, to discuss everything that is unsatisfactory about Moscow. Having delivered his report, he asked for questions to be submitted to him, and soon the table in front of him was covered with folded pieces of paper containing questions intended for the secretary. Yeltsin started reading them, then said: "Comrades, none of these pieces of paper is signed. I should therefore regard them as anonymous letters, to which I am not accustomed to replying. But I will let it pass, just this once. Next time, however, I intend to look my interlocutors in the eye."

He read out the first question: "Comrade Yeltsin, where did your suit come from? What about your shoes?" He replied: "My suit and shoes are Finnish. I bought them in a regular store. But I know what the comrade who asked me the question meant. He thought I had used one of the special stores reserved for party leaders. Well, I did not: Since becoming the capital's secretary I have closed down those stores." The second question was: "Comrade Yeltsin, is it true that you want to please the West, and that this is the reason for your anticorruption campaign?" He replied: "There is no harm in wanting to please the West. But I hope first and foremost to please the citizens of Moscow, who can no longer endure the corruption that is rife here." Further questions and answers of the same kind followed. Then, looking out the window, Yeltsin commented: "I saw a large number of black cars with chauffeurs down there. I do not expect you to come to party meetings on foot. But if you were to use public transport from time to time you would learn a great deal about its malfunctioning and would perhaps be less harsh on workers for arriving late. Furthermore, could you not organize yourselves into groups of four and use a single car? You could do the same when you go to the factory and return home." My friend who attended the meeting did not reveal its conclusion. He simply wanted to give me an idea of the role for change taken on by the Gorbachev leadership, of the degree of tension that this is creating, and of the level of conflict within a party accustomed to a very different kind of language and many privileges. The effects, if any, will be seen in the future.

PRAVDA REPORTS BIRYUKOVA VISIT TO KIRGHIZ SSR

PM231350 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 May 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "Visit to Kirghiziya"]

[Text] A.P. Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in the Kirghiz SSR 18-22 May. She visited a number of light industry and consumer and trade services enterprises and familiarized herself with the organization of agricultural production and the work of the services sphere in the rural areas.

In the course of conversations with residents of the republic, speeches at labor collectives, and a meeting with voters, attention was mainly drawn to the solution of key questions concerning the acceleration of socioeconomic development of enterprises, sectors, and the republic as a whole. This demands a radical restructuring of the style and methods of work, utmost galvanization of labor collectives' activity, implementation of constructive and purposeful actions, and an innovative approach to the fulfillment of tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress.

The Kirghiz SSR's labor collectives have started the 5-year plan quite well and have successfully achieved the targets for the first 4 months of the current year. This was considerably facilitated by the course taken toward intensification of social production, acceleration of scientific and technical progress, improvement of the atmosphere [ozdorovleniye obstanovki], and enhancement of organization and discipline. Nevertheless, the process of restructuring is only just beginning in the republic. Party, soviet, and economic organs still have to do much to activate the existing large reserves, make efficient use of the production potential that has been created, effect savings in material resources, significantly improve the conditions for working people's labor, daily life, and leisure, and ensure the dynamic development of the entire social sphere. Particular attention was devoted to increasing the production of consumer goods and radically improving their quality and variety.

A conversation with the republic party, soviet, and economic aktiv took place at the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee.

A.P. Biryukova was accompanied on her tour of the republic by A.M. Masaliyev, first secretary of the Kirghiz Communist Party Central Committee, and T. Kh. Koshoyev, chairman of the Kirghiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Frunze Combine Speech

PM271613 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 86 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "The People's Good Is the Party's Supreme Goal"]

[Text] Frunze, 21 May -- There is no more lofty task today for each Communist and Soviet person than to make a concrete contribution through his or her own labor to the practical fulfillment of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the long-term and integral social program put forward by the party. At the meeting between A.P. Biryukova, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and the collective of the Kirghiz Worsted Combine there was a detailed discussion about how to resolve more effectively and rapidly the tasks linked with improving Soviet people's prosperity.

In her speech A.P. Biryukova noted that the political purport of the meetings held after after the congress between working people and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and other party leaders lies in checking the congress directives and the party Central Committee's practical work to implement them against life and the masses' experience and in making fuller use of labor collectives' creative potential.

The 27th congress has gone down in the country's political biography as a congress of strategic decisions. It has reinforced and deepened the CPSU's modern course -- which was initiated by the Central Committee April (1985) Plenum -- and armed the party and people with a clear program indicating what must be done and how it should be achieved at the current turning point in history. The Communists' forum was held in an atmosphere of party principledness, demandingness, and Bolshevik truth and an open discussion of all problems. It has received the people's ardent approval and support and has lent a businesslike and creative mood to our society's entire life.

The congress' line of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development defines the main features of the work of light industry. For this sector to scale the heights defined by the congress and by the Comprehensive Program for Goods and Services, A.P. Biryukova stressed, is a question not merely of economics but of politics. For light industry, much higher growth rates are planned, which will be ensured by predominantly intensive factors: the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, improved work efficiency, and fuller utilization of the created production potential.

The speaker dwelt in detail on the tasks and problems facing working people in the Kirghiz SSR light industry. This sector plays a notable role in the republic's economy. In the light of the party's high demands, the assessment of the state of affairs in the Kirghiz SSR light industry shows that there is considerable work to be done. Serious shortcomings were permitted in the sector's activity in the last 5-year plan. The results for January-April this year show that those shortcomings have not yet been overcome. This situation must be resolutely changed.

In this connection the implementation of a range of organizational, social, and educational measures aimed at improving work efficiency and at ensuring flexibility and expeditiousness in the production of goods needed by the people is of paramount importance. The potential for this exists in each sector and at each work place. Nobody knows that potential better than workers and engineering and technical cadres.

Greater scope must be given to labor collectives' interest in and responsibility for obtaining high end results and developing socialist enterprise. A great deal here can be produced by the well-conceived and thoroughly prepared introduction of progressive forms of labor organization -- first and foremost financial autonomy in teams and multiple machine minding. Some 75 percent of workers in the Kirghiz SSR light industry are involved in the team form of work. However, only slightly more than half of them work in financially autonomous teams, which is lower than the sector average.

Resource saving is another major reserve. At the moment overexpenditure of raw and other materials is often permitted in the republic's light industry. It is necessary to more actively assimilate the front-ranking experience of creating resource-saving and waste-free technologies, to strictly keep track of the observance of technological discipline, and to monitor the fulfillment of the set resource-saving targets.

The work of local organs must be stepped up and extensive participation by all sectors of the national economy and all enterprises in the production of goods and services must be achieved in order to ensure a fundamental turnaround in meeting the population's demand. Yet in certain sectors the Kirghiz SSR is planning to produce a fewer consumer goods in the 5-year plan than envisaged by the Comprehensive Program for Goods and Services. This must not be allowed.

A.P. Biryukova dwelt in detail on questions of improving the quality and range of light industry output as a central task in meeting people's needs. This is convincingly attested by the work of the "40 Years of October" Sewn Goods Factory in Frunze, where a comprehensive output quality control system is operating effectively. It is particularly important that the skillful mobilization of the enterprise's own reserves underpins the collective's achievements. This is an example of a really creative approach and genuine professionalism and an example of how parasitism should be combated not in words but deeds.

A specific step in the struggle for quality should be the strengthening of discipline and responsibility at all levels and the creation of a moral climate in which a worker producing shoddy goods would suffer universal condemnation and bear a tangible moral and material responsibility. Quality groups comprised of workers and engineering and technical cadres have proved their worth at many enterprises. Fuller use should be made of the potential of financially autonomous integral process teams, which was mentioned by M.S. Gorbachev during his meeting with workers at the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant. The desire of front-ranking light industry workers to link socialist competition as closely as possible with the main tasks of the 5-year plan -- improving labor productivity, radically improving ranges and quality, saving resources, and meeting contractual commitments -- deserves every possible support.

The acceleration of scientific and technical progress and the strengthening of enterprise and association ties with science must be a subject of paramount concern for party and economic leaders. It is necessary to sharply turn sector science toward the needs of production and to organize extensive and effective cooperation with other scientific institutions in the republic and beyond. For their part, enterprises must show greater interest and activeness in assimilating modern scientific and technical achievements. Increased attention must be devoted to the work of model centers, artists and modelers at enterprises must be supported in word and deed, and fundamental improvements in the introduction of their developments into production must be achieved. Without this it would be impossible to count on success today.

The secretary of the CPSU Central Committee noted that as of 1 January 1987 the country's light industry will be working under new planning and economic incentive conditions. The measures outlined by the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers create a fundamentally new economic mechanism which is called upon to promote to the utmost fundamental shifts in the production of consumer goods.

The new economic management conditions are opening up broad scope for labor collectives to show initiative and enterprise. At the same time their responsibility for the results of their activity is growing. Enterprise collectives are obliged to work profitably and according to the principle of self-financing in order to improve production and ensure social development and material incentives for workers mainly through funds earned. The new mechanism will not work automatically and solve all problems by itself, the speaker stressed. The main thing now is to make effective use of the new levers for influencing production.

It is necessary to assimilate them, to learn to rapidly restructure production facilities to produce goods in demand among the people, and to strictly fulfill contractual deliveries. This requires a fundamental restructuring of the style and methods of work.

The speaker went on to dwell in detail on social and consumer problems. One cannot fail to be concerned, she noted, by the high cadre turnover at the combine -- both among young and experienced workers. One of the main causes of this is dissatisfaction with working and living conditions. Leisure services and public catering are poorly organized at the enterprises and working conditions do not correspond in all shops to present-day requirements. The solution of the housing problem must be the number one social task for the management and the party and trade union organizations. Extensive opportunities for this have been opened up by the recent CPSU Central Committee resolution on these questions.

In conclusion, A. P. Biryukova expressed confidence that the combine's workers and all the republic's working people would honorably fulfill the tasks set by the 27th CPSU Congress and the 12th 5-Year Plan targets. The speakers at the meeting -- spinner T. Nurmanbetova, combine Director K. Munduzbayev, weaver N. Kuzmina, assistant foreman D. Akmatov, and spinner K. Bulekbayev -- said that the republic's working people have received with ardent approval the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress, which have defined the course for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and for strengthening world peace. Intensive work has been launched everywhere to overcome shortcomings and failings in the economy and other spheres of life and to bring into play the reserves of economic and social development. The working people of the Kirghiz SSR, noted, will spare no effort to implement the congress outlines and to successfully fulfill the plan targets and socialist pledges.

RSFSR SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM MEETS 21 MAY

PM271426 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 22 May 86 First Edition p 2

[TASS report: "At the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium"]

[Text] A routine session of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium was held on 21 May. It examined the work of Chuvash ASSR soviets and subordinate bodies on making their activity more open. (There will be an account of this in a future issue).

The Presidium examined the results of sessions of autonomous republics' supreme soviets and kray and oblast soviets discussing the tasks arising out of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions.

The Presidium adopted a resolution "On the Preliminary Examination of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the RSFSR in 1986-1990 at the Budget and Planning and Other Standing Commissions of the RSFSR Supreme Soviet." It was recommended that, when examining the plan, the commissions should proceed on the basis of the 27th CPSU Congress decisions and focus attention on the full implementation of the targets and measures laid down by the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and in the Period Through the Year 2000, on improving the rate of development of the economy and its efficiency on the basis of acceleration of scientific and technical progress, retooling and revamping of production, intensive utilization of available production potential, intensification of economy measures, improvement of the management system and economic mechanism, and achievement of a further improvement in the Soviet people's well-being on that basis.

The Presidium listened to a report by the RSFSR Supreme Soviet Agro-Industrial Complex Commission on the outcome of an examination of the work of soviets in Kalinin Oblast on ensuring observance of the RSFSR Land Code and adopted a corresponding resolution. The Presidium session also examined certain other questions pertaining to the republic's state life.

SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT PRAISED

PM271429 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 May 86 First Edition pp 2-3

[Article by L. Abalkin, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences: "The Economic Theory of Socialism"; subtitled: "The 27th CPSU Congress: Strategy of Acceleration"]

[Text] The 27th CPSU Congress is the congress of strategic decisions. The course it elaborated for accelerating the country's socioeconomic development determines the nature and pace of our advance for years and decades to come. The strategy of acceleration stands out with its daring projects, faith in the creative potential of socialism, profound realism, and comprehensive scientific substantiation.

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The congress decisions enrich the teaching of socialist economics and the laws governing its development, forms, and methods of economic management. In line with Leninist traditions, these decisions are based on critical interpretation of accumulated experience and provide principled answers to the most burning questions of social development.

The generalizations and conclusions contained in the new edition of the party Program and the Central Committee Political Report comply with the principles of Marxist-Leninist theory: An innovative approach to the solution of problems presented by life is combined with considered evaluations and revolutionary boldness in the formulation of tasks. They are links in a single well thought-out theoretical concept which constitutes a further development of the economic theory of socialism.

The key to all our successes -- immediate and long-term, economic and social, political and ideological, domestic and external -- lies, as the congress emphasized, in the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development. A new qualitative condition of Soviet society can and must be attained only along this path.

Acceleration primarily demands profound positive changes in the economy, the decisive sphere of human activity. Their essence lies in the new aspect of growth: the utmost intensification of production on the basis of scientific and technical progress, restructuring of the economy, and efficient forms of management and labor organization and incentives. The elaboration of problems concerning the new aspect of economic growth and its meaning, orientation, and results constitutes enrichment and creative development of the Marxist-Leninist theory of reproduction.

Today economic growth can no longer be approached from the traditional and purely quantitative viewpoint. Given the contemporary scale of production and the orientation toward savings of resources, "more" is no longer synonymous with "better." The new aspect of economic growth is distinguished primarily by the achievement of high and socially significant results. This means a national income of the appropriate form and content.

Scientific and technical progress introduces profound qualitative changes in the entire structure of reproduction and in its dynamics. Not a single economic problem can be resolved without taking its influence into account. V.I. Lenin wrote, at the turn of the century: "An economist must always look ahead, at technological progress, otherwise he would immediately lag behind, because whoever is unwilling to look ahead turns his back on history; there is not and there cannot be any middle way here" (Complete Collected Works, Vol 5, pp 137-138).

The party perceives the acceleration of scientific and technical progress as a key question of economic policy. The stipulation regarding the two forms of scientific and technical progress -- the evolutionary and the revolutionary -- which was formulated at the CPSU Central Committee April (1985) Plenum is fundamentally important here.

Hitherto, scientific and technical progress has been proceeding sluggishly in most sectors, essentially in an evolutionary fashion, primarily improving existing technologies and partially modernizing machines and equipment. Of course, these measures do yield certain results, but they are rather insignificant. What is needed are revolutionary changes -- transition to fundamentally new technological systems and equipment of the latest generations, producing the highest possible efficiency. We are talking about the retooling of all sectors of the national economy on the basis of the modern achievements of science and technology.

These theoretical generalizations lead to clear and unambiguous practical conclusions. Recommissioned capacities and the equipment being designed and assimilated must be more than just an improvement on existing ones. This is no longer adequate. They must correspond with the latest achievements of scientific thinking and the best examples in the world; they must actually be superior to them. We must abandon the philosophy of imitation, M.S. Gorbachev said at his meeting with the working people of Tolyatti City. It does not do to follow in other people's steps in everything, to take the well-trodden path... The orientation toward surpassing world achievements must, as people say, become part of the flesh and blood of all labor collectives and all economic organs. To accept less means "to turn one's back on history." This demand will have to be steadfastly observed in structural and investment policy, in planning, and in economic incentives. It also determines new and more exacting approaches toward evaluating the activity of scientific research and planning and design organizations, ministries, and production associations and enterprises.

The transition to resource-saving forms of expanded reproduction is the distinguishing characteristic of the new aspect of growth. For the first time in our country's history it has been planned -- already in the 12th 5-Year Plan -- to ensure output growth in all sectors of material production without increasing the number of workers. Savings will become the main source for satisfying the national economy's needs for material, fuel, and energy resources. What has to be done in the long term is to initially stabilize and later increase the output-capital ratio.

The time when it was possible to account for the output of the intermediate and end product or of traditional and fundamentally new equipment in a single line of the plan has receded irretrievably into the past. The Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and Through the Year 2000 set for the first time separate targets for the development of the manufacturing industry and of the fuel and energy sectors. Moreover, the growth rate of the former is more than double the corresponding rate for the latter. Scales have also been determined for the application of advanced basic technologies in every sector.

Acceleration cannot be reduced merely to the pace of economic growth. Its distinguishing feature is the intensification of the newly emerging scientific and technical solutions and changing social needs. There is a sharp growth in the volume of renewal of fixed production capital and a reduction in the time taken for this; depreciation policy is becoming more active; and there is greater mobility about the range of output being produced. The duration of capital construction will have to be halved. Reduction of the time taken for material resources turnover promises a considerable growth in its effect and -- and this is important -- without any additional outlays.

Under modern conditions, quality of growth means to a large extent the growth of quality. Soviet output must embody the latest achievements of scientific thinking; satisfy the highest technical, economic, esthetic, and other consumer demands; and be competitive on the world market. The quality of output is a matter of professional and patriotic pride. This is how the party presents the issue.

One fundamentally important aspect of the concept of economic growth elaborated by the 27th congress is the orientation of this growth toward the complete satisfaction of social and personal needs. To achieve this aim with the least possible expenditure of all types of resources is an immutable law of socialist economic management and a fundamental criterion for evaluating the activity of sectors, associations, enterprises, and all production cells.

To put it briefly, the essence of the changes in economic growth involves shifting the focus of attention from quantitative indicators to quality and efficiency, from intermediate to end results, from the expansion of production capital to its renewal, and from building up fuel and raw material resources to improving their utilization, and also the accelerated development of high-technology sectors and of the production and social infrastructure.

2.

The improvement of production relations is a decisive condition for the economy's acceleration and its transition to an intensive path. This is the strictly Marxist way of presenting the issue. It sets reference points for practical work and warns against a purely technological approach toward the most complex socioeconomic phenomena.

Scientific and technical progress contains colossal potential for augmenting the productive force of labor and for radically increasing production efficiency. However, only an analysis of production relations makes it possible to understand why it proceeds slowly and sluggishly at times and what has to be done to accelerate it.

It is on this central issue that we experience the most serious laggardness of the social sciences, and primarily of economics. A highly simplistic understanding of socialist production relations has taken shape in them: as if the very fact of their existence offers supposedly boundless scope for productive forces, for a steady growth in production and the enhancement of its efficiency. This view ignores the dynamics and variability of production relations and their complex and internally contradictory structure, and presents their interaction with productive forces in a simplistic and conflict-free fashion.

The pulse of life cannot be felt in this type of interpretation. Coming across it, one automatically recalls D.I. Pisarev's words: "Fatigue and boredom is all one can gain from reading these works; there is nothing to object to, there is nothing to argue about; everything is so elementary, wearisomely even, and imperturbably calm." The 27th CPSU Congress documents offer a profoundly scientific interpretation of production relations under socialism. Its essence is as follows. Yes, socialist production relations really do offer scope for the development of productive forces. But it is subject to the absolute condition of their constant improvement and the prompt replacement of elements and forms that are "morally" obsolete and have outlived their usefulness.

If there is no renewal, the relations and structures created and cherished by us begin to hinder economic progress. The Central Committee Political Report notes that the existing forms of production relations and the system of economic activity and management were established under conditions of the extensive development of the economy. They have gradually aged, have begun to lose their stimulative effect, and have to a certain extent acted as a brake. This is the most profound and fundamental cause of the negative phenomena that emerged in the late seventies and early eighties.

The implementation of the measures planned by the party to restructure the economic machinery and gear it to quality, efficiency, and high end results is a further improvement of socialist production relations. It offers new scope for the development of productive forces, the acceleration of scientific and technical progress, and the activation of the human factor.

The congress documents enrich the teaching on socialist ownership and the forms of its economic materialization. On the basis of the theoretical conclusions that have been drawn, it is necessary to deepen the analysis of socialist ownership, which includes both the multifaceted system of relations between people, collectives, sectors, and regions in the country governing the utilization of the means and results of production, and also the entire range of economic interests.

In the process of its development [dvizheniye], socialist ownership materializes in the economic respect in economic organizational relationships and forms. In order to reveal most fully its inherent potential and advantages, we need a flexible and well coordinated improvement of the economic organizational subsystem of production relations. These include, in particular, the relations developing in the process of the organization of labor and production, the economic ties serving the turnover of material resources, the forms and machinery of distribution, financial autonomy levers and incentives, and the structures and methods of production management.

Overcoming the speculative, ossified image of production relations that is far removed from reality, and the need to perceive these relations in unbreakable unity with the organizational forms of labor and production, management and planning, with the system of incentive motives, and in the general context of human activity were discussed back in December 1984 at the scientific and practical conference organized by the CPSU Central Committee. Unfortunately, as yet there has been no noticeable shift in the direction of such a study of production relations.

During the improvement of the forms of the economic materialization of ownership it is necessary to bear in mind the fact that these forms are determined by two factors -- the nature of nationwide appropriation and the specific condition of reproduction processes. Society is far from indifferent regarding the choice of different forms and methods of economic management: Only those which originate from the very nature of socialist ownership and ensure the unconditional priority of the interests of the whole people are acceptable.

But specific forms and methods can (and must) be substantially altered, restructured, and improved within the aforementioned framework. Only thus will it be possible to ensure the flexible and constant correspondence of production relations with the level that has been attained and with the progressive trends of the productive forces' development.

As the congress noted, set views, let alone prejudices, must not halt our creative quest for the most efficient forms and methods of economic management. There can be nothing more erroneous than perceiving any change in the economic machinery almost as a retreat from the principles of socialism. We must not be like Chekhov's hero who greeted every innovation with the reservation: "Suppose something goes wrong." The immutability of the principles of socialist economic management and the flexibility of its forms and methods offer the only correct approach to the improvement of production relations and of the system of the planned management of the economy.

3.

The relations of socialist ownership are not an abstract, speculative concept. They appear and materialize economically in daily practice, in the activity of every labor collective and worker. Their maturity can be judged by the real participation of the masses toward the work at hand, toward labor, and toward its fruits.

Ultimately, as K. Marx taught, "Ownership is nothing but a conscious attitude toward the conditions of production as toward **ONE'S OWN** [capitalized words published in boldface] conditions" (K. Marx, F. Engels, Works, Vol 46 Part I, p 4820. The revolutionary overthrow of capitalist private ownership objectively placed the working people in the position of co-owners of social production.

Time and considerable efforts are needed, however, for every worker to realize his new position. Indeed, the creation of the conditions and economic forms necessary for this constitutes the main avenue for the development and improvement of socialist ownership.

The ability to think on a large, statewide scale and be guided primarily by social interests is a distinguishing feature of the new-type worker. It was, however, correctly said at the congress that one cannot be master of the country unless one is a true master of the plant or kokhoz, shop or stock unit.

Historical experience has shown that the most complex task of socialist building is to ensure the effective combination of the interests of society, the labor collective, and the worker, to make everyone interested in and responsible for augmenting the social wealth. The development and consolidation of financial autonomy plays a unique role in this task's solution.

Strictly speaking, the development of ownership relations, the consolidation of financial autonomy, and the democratization of the management of production are far from being separate processes developing in parallel; they are aspects of one single process known as the improvement of production relations. This perception of the problem, accurately laid down in the 27th CPSU Congress materials, substantially enriches our views on the role and functions of financial autonomy and its position among the forms of the economic materialization of socialist ownership.

It follows from this perception in particular that, despite all the importance of financial autonomy, its development is a far from autonomous process. Its effectiveness depends largely on the prices system, properly regulated financial methods and credit, and the reliability of economic ties. And, of course, primarily on the level and quality of planning. Much still remains to be interpreted in this complex and contradictory interaction. And not on paper, with the help of selected quotations, but on the basis of generalized experience and practice.

Let us note just the starting points for such an analysis. The planned leadership of the economy has been and remains an immutable principle of socialist economic management.

Moreover, in planning itself we have two interconnected but sufficiently independent spheres, differing substantially in their objectives and methods. The confusion [smesheniye] of these spheres frequently generates theoretical muddle and misunderstanding. Centralism is artificially counterposed to independence. The course of expanding the rights and developing the initiative of production associations and enterprises is perceived almost as a rejection of centralized leadership. On the other hand, the intensification of centralism is often viewed as a substitute for the desire to solve a vast quantity of petty economic questions at the top levels of management. All this has a negative effect on the solution of practical questions.

The modern economy is an integrated national economy complex with a complicated internal structure. The primary object of planning is the national economy as a single whole. Its balanced nature and structural reorganization and the rational combination of sectorial and territorial problems are the exclusive prerogative of the economic center. Only the center, using balanced, targeted programs and other methods, is capable of ensuring the management of the integrated national economic complex, maneuvering resources, and implementing an active structural and investment policy.

But planning is not limited to just this. Its second sphere comprises the forms and methods for informing the primary production links -- associations and enterprises -- of the state plan targets. It is in this sphere that there is pressure for profound and fundamental changes that cannot be delayed. Their essence concerns the transition to management of production with the help of long-term economic normatives.

Economic normatives, as the 27th CPSU Congress noted, are a promising instrument of planned leadership. They offer a flexible combination of the centralized principle of economic management with the utilization of money-goods relationships and the law of value.

The transition to normative methods of management means the further improvement of production relations and opens the way for enterprises and associations to transfer to complete the financial autonomy and for the consistent introduction of the principles of self-financing and paying one's way.

Practical steps to develop financial autonomy and to utilize money-goods relationships are being taken on the basis of the theoretical generalization formulated by the congress. They are reflected in the decisions on restructuring the economic machinery in the agro-industrial complex and in light industry. The principles of the system which has been styled self-financing are being worked out in the course of an experiment being conducted at the Volga Motor Vehicle Plant and the Sumy Machine Building Association. Initial experience has shown that this system has made their work more dynamic, has unfettered initiative, and has enhanced production efficiency.

The transition to genuine financial autonomy demands that enterprises and associations be fully responsible for working without losses and do not shift the concern for their own work on to the state's shoulders. This is how V.I. Lenin formulated the issue. His stance is clear and unambiguous: "The financially autonomous trusts and enterprises have been established precisely so that they themselves may be responsible -- and fully responsible at that -- for the nonlossmaking work of their enterprises" (Vol 54, p 150).

The 27th CPSU Congress decisions, creatively deepening the economic theory of socialism, provide new impetus for the development of the entire system of economic sciences. The party expects from economists an accurate reaction to the changes occurring in life, the bold and enterprising formulation of new problems, and their creative elaboration. It is incumbent on scientists to make their fitting contribution to the implementation of the program for the acceleration of the country's socioeconomic development.

BRIEFS

LENINGRAD ROBOT PRODUCTION -- The first production has come from robot production complexes at the Leningrad Reduktor works, which makes reduction gears for combine harvesters, tractors, machine tools, and so on. By the end of the 5-year plan, the works will have a fully automatic production line. At present, robot production complexes, machine tools with numerical program control, and machining centers are working alongside conventional machinery. By the end of this year, 20 robot production complexes will be in operation there, and output will be increased considerably. All the equipment being installed is made in the USSR. [Summary] [Moscow Television Service in Russian 1030 GMT 15 May LD] [From the "Novosti" newscast]

LENINGRAD ECONOMIC FIGURES -- During the first 4 months of this year, the volume of production in Leningrad rose by 4.4 percent and labor productivity rose by 4.8 percent in comparison with the same period last year. Above-plan targets have been revised upwards. Goods worth R128 million have been dispatched. Customers' orders have been fully met by two-thirds of the city's production associations and factories. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 15 May 86 LD]

NAVIGATION RESUMES IN ARTIC -- Navigation has begun in the high latitudes. The ice-strengthened vessel "Kapitan Man" today left Nakhodka. The dispatch of a second vessel, the "Nizhneyansk," is being prepared. The convoy will be led through the Chukotka Sea by the new atomic-powered icebreaker "Rossiya". This is the first time the icebreaker will be working in the eastern sector of the Arctic and it is likely to have some hard tasks to do, as it will have to go through difficult ice situations. [Summary] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1000 GMT 15 May 86 LD]

COSMONAUTS COMPLETE EXPERIMENTS, SPACE WALK

LD281237 Moscow TASS in English 1225 GMT 28 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 28 TASS -- The cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev today completed a space walk lasting three hours 50 minutes, in keeping with the flight programme of the orbital complex Salyut-7 - Soyuz T-15 - Cosmos-1686. The main task of the extra-vehicular activity (EVA) was to master methods of joining together large-size structures in space. They used as a standard element a lattice and pin-connected frame ferried aboard the Salyut-7 station in folded position.

Kizim and Solovyev started their EVA at 0:43 a.m. Moscow time. The cosmonauts erected an assembly platform on the transfer compartment, on which they assembled a unit comprising the lattice and pin-connected frame and a device for folding and unfolding it. The frame was first unfolded, and then returned to the initial position. The crew filmed for television and photographed all the operations. The cosmonauts mounted a new instrument on one of the portholes of the working compartment, intended for experiments related to the future transmission of telemetry information within the optical wave band.

During the space walk, the crew retrieved the cassettes with samples of biopolymers and various construction materials that had been on the station's outer surface for a long time, and the Soviet- and French-designed equipment intended for collecting meteoritic substance in outer space. Throughout the spell of work outside the spacecraft, the crew acted with precision and confidence and strictly in accordance with their schedule. Kizim and Solovyev are in good health and are feeling fine. The unique experiment, successfully conducted by the cosmonauts, open up broad vistas in the assembly of complicated large-size structures in near-earth orbit.

Soyuz-TM Separates From Complex

LD291117 Moscow TASS in English 1105 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow, May 29 TASS -- The transport spacecraft Soyuz TM separated from the orbital complex Mir-Progress-26 at 13:23 Moscow time today after the programme of the joint flight was completed.

The modernized spacecraft's new on board systems, units and structural elements were tested during the six-day flight of the orbital complex. The complex's flight course was corrected with the help of the craft's combined propulsion unit.

The landing of the Soyuz TM craft is slated for May 30.

The orbital complex Mir-Progress-26 is continuing flight in the unmanned mode. Its orbit has the following parameters:

Maximum distance from the earth's surface -- 353 kilometers;
Minimum distance -- 335 km;
Period of revolution -- 91.2 minutes;
Inclination -- 51.6 degrees.

According to telemetry information, the on-board systems of the complex Mir-Progress-26 and of the Soyuz TM spacecraft are functioning normally.

Tests 'Successfully Completed'

LD300821 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0727 GMT 30 May 86

[Text] Flight Control Center, 30 May (TASS) -- Tests of the improved Soyuz-TM transport craft, intended for delivery of crews to multipurpose modular manned complexes, have been successfully completed.

Today, following checks on the functioning of the ship's onboard systems in independent flight, the propulsion unit was engaged for braking. Then the descent module separated from the instrument and equipment compartment at the planned time, went into a descent trajectory and made a soft landing in the chosen area of the Soviet Union's territory.

The test program of the improved transport ship Soyuz-TM which was launched into near-earth orbit on 21 May 1986, has been completed in full. The next stage on the path of the development of Soviet manned means of transport is the creation of a ship of a new series with improved technical and operational characteristics.

Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev are continuing their planned work on board the scientific research complex SALYUT-7/SOYUZ T-15/Kosmos 1986. The crew are in good health and are feeling well. The flight is progressing normally.

METEOROLOGICAL, SCIENTIFIC SATELLITES LAUNCHED

Meteor-2

LD271733 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1714 GMT 27 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 27 May (TASS) -- The Soviet Union's latest meteorological earth satellite -- Meteor 2 -- was launched today. It was put into an orbit with the following parameters:

--Initial period of rotation -- 104.1 minutes; maximum distance from Earth's surface (at apogee) -- 974 km; minimum distance from Earth's surface (at perigee) -- 953 km; inclination of orbit -- 82.5 degrees.

Sets of apparatus are installed on board the satellite to obtain global representations of cloud cover and the underlying surface in the visible and infra-red ranges of the spectrum, both in memory and direct transmission modes. It also carries radiometric apparatus for carrying out constant observation of streams of penetrating radiation in near-Earth space.

In addition to scientific apparatus, the satellite has:

A system for ensuring the satellite's orientation toward earth; A power supply system with automatic orientation of the solar batteries toward the sun; A radiometric system for transmitting data on the operation of the satellite's auxiliary systems to Earth; A radio system for the precise measurement of orbit parameters; A radio complex for transmitting scientific information to Earth.

The apparatus installed in the satellite is functioning normally. The satellite is being controlled by the command and measurement complex. Information from the satellite is being sent to the state scientific research center for the study of natural resources and to the USSR Hydrometeorological Center of the State Committee for Hydrometeorology to be processed and used.

Kosmos-1746

LD291522 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1457 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 29 May (TASS) -- Another artificial earth satellite, Kosmos-1746, was launched in the USSR on 28 May 1986. The scientific apparatus installed on board the satellite is designed for continuing the studies of Earth's natural resources in the interests of various branches of the USSR national economy and international cooperation. The satellite was orbited with parameters:

--initial period of revolution -- 89.2 minutes;
--maximum distance from the Earth's surface (apogee) -- 308 km;
--minimum distance from the Earth's surface (perigee) -- 195 km;
--orbit inclination -- 82.3 degrees.

Apart from the scientific apparatus, the satellite carries radio systems for precise measurements of the orbital elements and a radiotelemetrical system for transmitting the data on functioning of instruments and scientific apparatus to Earth. The apparatus on board the satellite is functioning normally. The incoming information is forwarded to the State Scientific Research and Production Center "Nature" to be processed and used.

Kosmos-1747

LD291456 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1434 GMT 29 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 29 May (TASS) -- Another artificial earth satellite, Kosmos-1747, was launched in the USSR today. Scientific equipment to continue exploration of space has been mounted on board the satellite. The satellite has been put in orbit with the following parameters:

Initial period of revolution - 90.6 minutes;
Maximal distance from the Earth's surface (in the apogee) - 420 km;
Minimal distance from the Earth's surface (in the perigee) - 217 km;
Orbit inclination - 70.4 degrees.

Apart from scientific equipment, the satellite has a radio system for making precise measurements of the elements of the orbit, a radiotelemetry system to convey to Earth data about the functioning of instruments and scientific equipment. The equipment installed on board the satellite is functioning normally. The coordination and computer center is processing the information that is coming in.

ENERGY OFFICIAL ON FUTURE USE OF NUCLEAR POWER

LD231812 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1310 GMT 23 May 86

[Text] Moscow, 23 May (TASS) -- The construction of nuclear power stations (APS) is a very important trend in the development of Soviet power engineering, said Aleksey Makukhin, first deputy minister for power and electrification of the USSR, in a conversation with a TASS correspondent. While last year nuclear power stations had a 10.8 percent share of the electricity generated in the country, he noted, in the future their contribution to the economy will grow. In 1990 all the Soviet power stations will generate 1,840 to 1,880 billion kwh, of which 390 billion will be provided by the peaceful atom.

In connection with the events at Chernobyl AES, Makukhin noted, conjecture has appeared in the West about the unreliability of Soviet nuclear stations. Yet the facts say that in more than 30 years of development in the USSR of this kind of power, there has not been a single serious accident of any kind registered that has led to the permitted norms of radioactive emissions being exceeded. Soviet nuclear power stations have recommended themselves as reliable and highly efficient power enterprises.

Yes, there was an accident at Chernobyl, Makukhin continued. But the design and structural specifications of the stations of this type are in full accordance with the standards that are generally accepted in the USSR and in international practice. There is strict control over the quality of manufacture and installation of equipment. Therefore, the accident could most likely have been the result of a coincidence of extremely unlikely and therefore unforeseen failures.

Scientific and technological progress in any field is linked to risk and possible failure, the Soviet specialist stressed. The accident at the Chernobyl station and experience of development of nuclear power in other countries testifies to this. But individual hitches related to mastering the energy of the atom do not mean that one needs to renounce this progressive direction of power engineering that people need so much.

Constructive conclusions will be drawn from the events at Chernobyl AES. Additional measures are to be taken to ensure a high level of reliability of nuclear power. It will be developed in the future, too, in accordance with the plans that have been mapped out.

Concerning these plans, Makukhin said: The construction of major nuclear power stations is planned in the European part of the country, where the fuel and power resources are relatively small. As a rule, nuclear power stations with a capacity of 4-6 million kw with thermal neutron reactors of 1-1.5 million kw each will be built. Development and assimilation of production of power units with a capacity of 800,000 kw using fast neutron reactors is also to be organized, and scientific and technical problems related to the development of these 1.6 million kw units are to be resolved. [all figures as received]

Another type of use of atomic power is being developed -- for the production of heat. These heat and power stations are being built near Odessa (on the Black Sea) and near Minsk (Belorussia). Each of these will make it possible to save more than 4 million metric tons of liquid fuel yearly, and to close down up to 500 low-efficiency boilers that pollute the environment.

PLASMA PHYSICS CHIEF ON THERMONUCLEAR REACTOR RESEARCH

LD261445 Moscow TASS in English 1426 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Yalta May 26 TASS -- A thermonuclear reactor can be created by the end of the current century, Academician Boris Kadomtsev, director of the department of physics of plasma of the Atomic Energy Institute, has said in a TASS interview.

If modern science resolves the problem of the controlled thermonuclear reaction, he continued, mankind will receive a practically inexhaustible source of energy. However, this problem requires the solution of a number of physical, technical and engineering problems, as well as the pooling of efforts of scientists from many countries.

Academician Kadomtsev said that a conference of the technical council of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on the technology of nuclear reactors that opened in Yalta today would become another milestone in the development of this cooperation.

Well-known scientists and specialists from Poland, the U.S., West Germany, France, Japan and other countries got together in order to discuss the concept of the nuclear reactor, its technology, the problems of material studies that emerge in this connection, as well as the impact of thermonuclear engineering on the environment. Academician Kadomtsev pointed out that the international council for thermonuclear synthesis had been set up in IAEA on the initiative of the USSR and that it was playing an important part in the coordination of studies in this sphere.

Academician Kadomtsev recalled that in 1978 Academician Yevgeniy Velikhov, vice president of the USSR Academy of Sciences, had submitted to IAEA on behalf of the Soviet Government a proposal on the creation of a thermonuclear reactor on an international basis. The principle of the "Tokamak" installations developed by Soviet scientists became a most promising concept for this reactor.

The problem of the creation of an international thermonuclear reactor was discussed during the visit of Mikhail Gorbachev to France and at the summit meeting between the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the U.S. President, he continued.

Scientists from many countries should pool their efforts in getting hold of the inexhaustible sources of energy. This is a real alternative to the arms race on which enormous material and intellectual resources are being spent. The USSR which set the beginning of the peaceful use of atomic energy again demonstrated its striving for a closer cooperation in this sphere. Our foreign colleagues in IAEA met with a profound interest the proposals to this effect put forward in the speech of Mikhail Gorbachev over the Soviet television, Academician Kadomtsev emphasized. The quest of theory physicists, the laborious work of experimentors and power engineers are going on.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS GREETES CHEMICAL FIBER SYMPOSIUM

LD261545 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 26 May 86

[Text] Moscow May 26 TASS -- The USSR Council of Ministers has sent a message of greeting to the participants in and guests of the international symposium on chemical fibre that opens tomorrow in Kalinin, a regional centre in the Russian Federation. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1200 GMT on 27 May carries a report on the greetings and adds the following: The USSR Council of Minister has sent greetings to those taking part in the symposium. They were read by Comrade Ryabov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers."]

Chemical fibre production is an important branch of the chemicals industry, aimed at increasing the people's standard of living, meeting their requirements in new types of consumer goods, household appliances and other essentials. The level of chemical fibre production is crucial to the scientific and technological progress in many fields of material production, different areas of science and technology, in tapping material resources and exploring outer space, the message says in particular.

The current international symposium on chemical fibre is held at a time when efforts of all the peace forces on the planet are aimed at preserving and strengthening peace, preventing the danger of nuclear missile war.

The Soviet Union exerts every effort to ensure detente, to strengthen peace and security of peoples.